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VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

JOHNSTOWN AGAIN.

Fatal Panic in a Theater in the Flood-Swept City.

FOURTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Startled by a Fire Alarm During a Dramatic Performance.

CRUSHED IN A NARROW STAIRWAY.

Seventy-five Persons Injured, Thirty of Them Seriously.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—An alarm of fire, caused by a burning stable in Kernville, caused a panic at the Parke Opera-House tonight and fourteen persons were killed in the rush for the exit. Seventy-five were injured. The dead thus far are:

E. BIGLER.
MISS CLARA BURNS.
MRS. NESTER.
GEORGE HORNER.
CHARLES FREYANT.
GEORGE STONACHER,
WILLIAM MILLER, colored.
JOHN CARL.
A. FLEISHAUER.
ISAAC FOLOR.
LIZZIE K. KOHRN.
A. WEISS.
JOHN WYMAN.
RICHARD WORTHINGTON.

Among the seriously injured were Charles Vaughn, Albert Owens, and a man named Weimer. There are about thirty others badly injured, but their names cannot be ascertained.

The alarm was sounded about 10:30 o'clock, and, though the fire was one mile away, it was impossible to hold the audience of over 600 people, who crowded the theater. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was on the boards. Since the flood of last May the town has been largely built up of frame houses, and the citizens have been in constant fear lest fire should sweep away the rude homes and business houses left in the stricken city. When, therefore, an alarm came tonight the people arose with one accord and made a frantic rush for the door.

There were five or six hundred men, women, and children in the hall, and to gain the street it was necessary to pass down a narrow, walled-up staircase and through a narrow door. The people from the streets rushed into the door from the outside, and many were crushed before they could be forced out. It was necessary to turn the hose on the crowd at the door before the rescuers could get at the dead and wounded.

The theaters of the town had been destroyed by the flood of last May, and since then theatrical performances have been given in a dilapidated building that had been condemned long ago as unsafe. The shows have chiefly been burlesques and farce comedies, and the houses have usually been packed to the utmost. There was no proper means of exit, and it has frequently been said that disaster was certain to result if the practice was continued.

OTHERS INJURED.

Later reports say that among those seriously injured are: Charles Vaughan, John Warner, Clara English, Lewis Bundy, John Devine, and Mrs. Platt. Some of them will die.

The manager of the opera-house tried in vain to quiet the crowd and check the panic, but the crush only became worse. One man leaped from a third-story window and was probably fatally hurt. The police came and tried to restore order and break the jam, and there is a rumor, unconfirmed tonight, that several persons were clubbed to death. The entire town turned out to watch the work of recovering the dead and rescuing the injured. The panic was of comparatively short duration, but appalling while it lasted.

The dead were borne to Henderson's morgue, where since the flood over 500 unknown victims of that awful disaster of six months ago have been taken and prepared for burial. Here all were promptly identified tonight.

Of the half hundred or more injured ten are seriously hurt and three likely to die. A colored man in that portion of the gallery known as "nigger heaven" did much to quiet a portion of the audience. Then stationing himself at a third-story window he hurled back from it one after another of the panic-stricken crowd who came forward to jump for their lives. Thus a number were saved.

Postmaster Banner and Chief-of-Police Harris also worked heroically and saved many of the weaker ones from being trampled to death. There is much indignation tonight amid all the horror that an unsafe building should have been used. Legal measures are likely to be taken to prevent the continuance of the performances there.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Rumors That Some of the Victims Were Clubbed to Death by the Police.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Another horror has visted Johnstown. Fourteen people were trampled to death in a theater tonight and nearly 100 were injured during a performance of Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the old Main Street Opera-House. The cry of fire was raised just as the curtain was being run up on the last act. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, about 600 people being in attendance, most of whom were women and children. A terrible rush was at once made for the narrow, dark stairway, down which the living mass poured, jumping on the top of each other in their frantic efforts to escape. Some persons jumped from the windows. To add to the wild excitement the people on the outside blocked up the street so it was necessary to turn a stream from a fire engine on them to disperse them and the work of taking out the dead and injured was begun by the police.

The sight which met the gaze of the workers was terrible in the extreme, and, accustomed as Johnstown people are to horrors, many turned away sickened by the sight. The stairs were found to be piled deep with the dead and dying, most of them being women and children. The dead and mangled bodies of fourteen were taken out and sent to the morgue, while the injured were taken to adjoining houses and stores, where their wounds were attended to.

It is said that some of the victims were clubbed to death by the police.

It transpires that the alarm which created the panic was false, and there are many threats that if the person who started it is discovered he will fare hard.

FATAL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

Two Workmen Blown to Atoms at Butler, Pa.—A Post-Office Shattered.

BUTLER, Pa., Dec. 10.—At 9 o'clock this morning Butler was shaken by a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Butler Torpedo company's magazine, two miles south of town. The explosion occurred when cans were being put into the wagon at the factory. James O. Woods and William Medill and their wagon and team were blown into unrecognizable fragments. The larger part of the factory buildings is demolished. The factory was crushed down, and only the smoke-stack remains intact.

Woods' shoulder and right arm were found twenty rods away. A small part of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree. The theory is that Woods let a can of the explosive drop when handing it up to Medill, who was in the wagon. A great hole was made in the ground where the wagon stood.

SALISBURY, Mo., Dec. 10.—At 5:30 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred in the post-office building. The interior of the building was nearly destroyed, the windows of both ends being broken and the wall between the office and the Salisbury Bank adjoining on the south was shattered. The grocery stock of J. F. Fidler in the same store was nearly destroyed, and a drug and jewelry store on the north were greatly damaged. A man sleeping in the jewelry store was blown out of bed but not hurt, and the family of Squire Hilton who lived over the post-office were nearly paralyzed with fear, but escaped injury. It is not known whether the explosion was caused by a keg of powder in Fidler's store or whether it was the work of burglars.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—A "dead" telephone wire between two Harvard College buildings created a sensation late this afternoon on Harvard square. Mr. Eveleth, superintendent of the college property, attempted to remove the wire, and in so doing it fell across the electric trolley of the West End Street railway. An explosion immediately followed, the ground was torn up about where the wire touched it, and a portion of the iron track was melted. A horse which was driven accidentally against it was instantly killed and the driver temporarily paralyzed.

A BAD COLLISION ON THE VANDALIA.

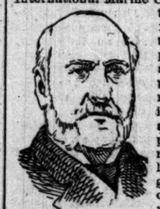
Fireman Baker Killed and Engineer Tritt Seriously Injured Near Rockville.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—A bad collision occurred on the Vandalia at Dooley's, a small station near Rockville, at 8 o'clock this morning between a north-bound freight-train and the work-train going south. It resulted in the death of Fireman Martin Baker and the serious injury of Engineer Edward Tritt, both of this city. Baker leaves a wife and four small children.

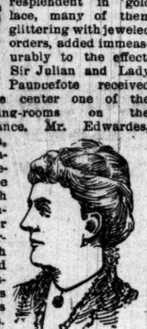
RECEPTION AT THE BRITISH LEGATION

Diplomats in Full Court Costume Visit Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote started the social ball in motion tonight by an elegant reception tendered to the delegates of the International Marine Conference. The legation thus threw open for the first time since the arrival of the present Minister presented a brilliant appearance. The diplomatic corps attended in full court costume and the gorgeous appearance of the men resplendent in gold lace, many of them glittering with jeweled orders, added immeasurably to the effect. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote received their guests in the center one of the suite of drawing-rooms on the left of the entrance. Mr. Edwardes, Secretary of Legation, made the presentations. Lady Pauncefote's gown was one of the number which she had made in London previous to her departure for America and was of a rich green satin, brocaded in magnificent clusters of white lilacs with stems and leaves in natural shades. Fastened on at the right side with a knot effect was a breadth of moss green velvet which they swept down forming part of the court train. The corsage was cut low neck with short sleeves formed of a puff of the brocade plaited into a band of the darker shade of velvet. A fall of rare old Venetian point lace, the rose pattern, and an heirloom in the Pauncefote family, finished the corsage about the neck. Diamond ornaments were worn. Miss Pauncefote stood next her mother, and wore a short gown of apple-green satin brocaded in small white blossoms. The bodice was cut square neck, with a full vest in folds of white pouleade soie caught with large beads of clear crystal. A high rolling collar finished the neck of the corsage at the back. Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, the second daughter, who has not yet made her début, wore a low-neck girlish costume of white embroidered silk muslin over white silk, with shoulder knots of white satin ribbon. Miss Lillian and Miss Audrey Pauncefote, who are schoolgirls, 13 and 14 years of age, were also present, and wore gowns of red silk under écru lace made in the simplest manner with polonaise effect.



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.



LADY PAUNCEFOTE.

MISS PAUNCEFOTE.

MISS SIBYL PAUNCEFOTE.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Delegates Welcomed to Boston by Gov. Ames and Mayor Hart.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—A large number of delegates were present at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in the Common Council Chamber, City-Hall, today. Gov. Ames was introduced and welcomed the delegates to Massachusetts, saying that they could not have chosen a more appropriate place for their meeting.

Mayor Hart was introduced, and made a brief address welcoming the delegates to Boston. He referred to the eight-hour movement, saying it seemed to him it couldn't be confined to any one class alone, and the quicker we learn that we are one, that nobody can live unto himself alone, that civil society rises and falls with the rise and fall of its members, none excepted, the better it will be for all.

After recess the credentials of seventy-one delegates were announced, and the convention adjourned for a carriage ride.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH DROWNED.

Sad Fate of Mr. and Mrs. Tilgman McDermed of Shoals, Ind.

SHOALS, Ind., Dec. 10.—Mr. Tilgman McDermed, a schoolteacher, and wife, who reside about twelve miles north of this place, this afternoon attempted to cross White River at Clare's Shoals in a small canot, but on account of the water being high lost control of their boat and both were drowned. Mr. McDermed had been a popular schoolteacher of this county for a number of years and just lately married.

NEARING ELECTION.

Supporters of All Three Tickets Hard at Work for Thursday.

SCENES AT HEADQUARTERS.

Present Appearances Indicate the Success of the "Independents."

WORKINGMEN COME OUT STRONG.

They Issue an Address and Will Vote the Citizens' Ticket.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE SITUATION.

"If we had one week more," say the members of the Citizens' Committee, "we could win by 10,000 majority. As it is we are going to win, anyway."

The indications at the various headquarters, the talk around town, and all that, indicate that the Citizens' committeemen know what they are talking about. There is no enthusiasm for the party tickets. The only man on the Democratic ticket who has a ghost of a show is Frank Wenter, and the ghost is decidedly unsubstantial. His sponsor, Ald. Ed Cullerton, is taking a vacation, and Wenter has to depend on the public school janitors and engineers for active political service. They are not the most potential factors in the wards. But such as they are they are doing their best for Candidate Wenter.

Tom Lynch is running an independent campaign. He has opened headquarters in the North Division at the Superior Hotel. The walls of that inn are placarded: "Headquarters of the North Side Democratic Candidate for Drainage Commissioner." This is a signal for all the toughs, heelers, and boodlers of the North Side to visit the rooms and plead for some "stuff." Tommy is known to be generous—the "best of fellows," as the boys say—but nobody will work for him unless he displays his generosity. All the Camp 20 saloonkeepers are for him. But all the Camp 20 members are not. They claim he did not come down with the stuff for the Camp 20 "boys in trouble." Mr. Lynch, to give everybody his due, is not a Camp 20 man and has no sympathy with Camp 20 methods.

He put up $5,000 as an assessment. His campaign has cost him $10,000 so far. He will spend $10,000 more, he says. He has not the ghost of a show of being elected.

KING'S CANVASS.

John A. King, Wenter's associate candidate from the West Side, is a wealthy man. The "boys" want proof of that, but King will not yield anything except through third parties. M. C. McDonald is his sponsor, and McDonald does not respond to the demands of the "boys." He is quite "chilly," they say. He has not put up any "stuff" for the ticket and they are not with it. Mr. King has the misfortune or good fortune of being looked upon as M. C. McDonald's candidate. McDonald tried to make King Mayor. He failed. McDonald is now trying to make King Drainage Commissioner. He will fail again. Mr. King is in infirm health. The public do not want an invalid as Drainage Commissioner. His duties are of a sanitary character. Besides that, if candor must prevail, Mr. King's citizen record needs explanation.

This man has been promising 15,000 Democratic laborers work at $3 per day or $2.50, according as they use the pick or shovel. King has a beautiful lithograph of himself hung up in all the saloons. At one corner is a picture of a Democratic groggerykeeper looking skywards and raising a pick. Under is the legend: "$3 for eight hours' work." In the opposite corner is another saloonkeeper with a shovel, also looking skywards and bearing a strong resemblance to "Buck" McCarthy, with the legend: "$2.50 per day for eight hours' work."

"There never was a more demagogic poster," said a Democratic worker yesterday. "It will disgust every honest workingman. The only fellows who are tickled by it are the saloon bums, who will not vote under any circumstances except for money. They all flatter themselves that the pictures represent them. But the taxpayers as they look on begin to feel that the candidates in the center are about to dig into their pockets or to pick them."

AT THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

At the Republican headquarters the same crowd of heelers from the Democratic wards hang out. There are a few respectable men who believe in party lines and are willing to fight for the candidates because they are on the ticket. Among those were Ald. Madden, Dorsey Patton, Adam Oldenberg, and Alex. White. They whistled to keep their courage up, but they knew quite well that they have not the least chance of electing a man on their ticket except it be Mr. Spry and Mr. Corthell, whose records are strong and good. Gen. Stockton, who figures as Chairman of the Executive Committee, has never appeared at headquarters but once. George B. Swift, another member of the committee, has not put in an appearance.

In a corner of Parlor "B" Coroner Hertz, Eli Smith, William Lorrimer, and Tim Hogan consult and manage the affairs of the party. Ald. Chapman, W. D. Preston, and other nominal members of the committee whose names were added to give respectability to the ticket are hardly ever on hand. Ald. Dixon, Chairman of the County Committee, has appeared once at headquarters. Sheriff Matson, Capt. McGrath, Henry Best, and others have kept away with religious care.

Mr. Lorrimer, however, smiles and says the Republican ticket is all right. Mr. Hertz smirks and says the same thing. Tim Hogan is sure Irus Coy is going to be elected, and does not care about the rest.

The Hertz-Lorrimer-Hogan committee at the Sherman House are confining their exertions to the West Side and are only interested in the West Side candidates. Have they made a combination with the King-Lynch-Wenter crowd?

At the Democratic headquarters the only candidates who show up are King and Wenter. Mr. Russell has not yet put in an appearance there. The boys are souring on him, but he is certainly the strongest man on the ticket, and would undoubtedly be stronger but for his association through his partner with the Stock-Yards corporation.

Chief Secretary Joe Gruenhut transacted business at Democratic headquarters in the absence of Col. McDonald, who was around at a neighboring café with Ald. Jackson. Chief Secretary Gruennut was not cheerful. He thought there was too much "Aldermanic combine" in the business and the candidates hung around headquarters too much.

"The labor men," said Gruenhut, "will not vote our ticket. My platform has not been distributed widely enough and there are too many millionaires on our ticket."

Yesterday was the day for the distribution of the boodle at Democratic headquarters, and several of the "byes" were around "buying the wine" after the "stuff" was handed out.

AT CITIZENS' HEADQUARTERS.

In striking contrast was the animation, energy, and activity at the citizens' headquarters at No. 128 Fifth avenue. Mr. Knickerbocker, Mr. Sherwood, Judge Prendergast, Luke Coyne, George Rogers, Ald. Altpeter, Mr. Anderson, George Bass, James W. Nye, and others were busy as beavers appointing ward committeemen, dictating and distributing circulars, arranging for meetings, etc. There were ten times as many around the headquarters of the Citizens' Committee as there were about the party headquarters, and they were in point of intelligence, in personal appearance, and in general character ten times superior to the party crowds. Most of them came to offer their services without price or hope of reward. At the noonday meeting the attendance overcrowded the room. The volunteer workers for the ticket declared themselves briefly and were assigned to duty. They needed no money, they said. They would work for the whole Citizens' ticket in the interest of honesty and decency. Every report brought to the Citizens' headquarters was encouraging.

There is not a word of truth in the statements made in the senior Democratic and the hyphenated concern that Christopher Hotz has declined the nomination for Drainage Trustee on the Citizens' ticket. Mr. Hotz was nominated at the instance of his old friend and associate on the Board of Education, A. C. Bartlett. His partner, Mr. Schuettler, acquiesced in the nomination. He will be elected and will serve.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT SAYS.

Simon P. Wallace, who gives his residence as Hyde Park, sends THE TRIBUNE the following statement, for which THE TRIBUNE does not vouch.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune]—Committeeman Dorsey Patton stated at the Sherman House yesterday that the railroads had paid Guthrie's and Corthell's assessment of $3,000 each, and had contributed $18,000 besides to the campaign fund, Mr. St. John leading the list with $2,000; that the Stock-Yards had paid Coy's assessment and had given $10,000 to the cause, and would give $15,000 more if necessary; also that the railroads and Stock-Yards would instruct their Superintendents and foremen to have the men vote the Republican ticket. The Republican ticket peddlers in Hyde Park and Lake will be instructed to work Siamese twins, Coy and Gahan.

LABORINGMEN ARE INDIGNANT.

Their Leaders Issue a Strong Address Indorsing the Citizens' Ticket.

The following address to the workingmen of Chicago has been issued by the representative labor men:

To the Workingmen of Chicago: The labor organizations of this city, together with the Single-Tax Club and the Tomahawk Club, called a convention for last Saturday evening at Madison Street Theater to consider all candidates in the field in reference to those matters in which workingmen are especially interested.

Our convention met, but was overpowered and broken up by tools of Democratic and Republican ring tickets.

There were present as heelers many men who were delegates of the late Democratic convention.

Free speech was silenced in our convention by the same odious and tyrannical Stock-Yards influence that captured and controlled both the Democratic and Republican conventions. In the recent conventions fraud and bribery defeated the will of the honest voters of both parties, and force accomplished the same result in ours. The pledge of six honest citizens, who compose the Citizens' ticket, is a guaranty that honesty will be supreme if these men are elected.

The platforms of both the old party conventions are dishonest, and their nominations are the product of robbery and rapine.

Specious promises made by the partisan nominees are worthless.

We call upon the honest people of the city to rally as one man for one supreme struggle with the gangs who have captured both the Democratic and the Republican machines.

Let our rallying cry be "The people against the Stock-Yards and fine workers."

The only way to repudiate the "gangs" is to vote the Citizens' ticket. Vote and work for it, for in so doing you are working for your own interest.

Cut the Citizens' ticket out of the newspapers, put it in your vest pocket, and vote at election day, Dec. 12, 1889.

ROBERT NELSON,
JOHN W. LA VINE,
JOHN O'NEIL,
ROB LATTMANN,
CHARLES NORTMAN,
C. G. DIXON,
PH. AUGSTEN,
A. M. GLASGOW,
CHARLES BERNARDO,
WILLIAM WIETAN,
CLINTON FURBISH,
RICHARD FARRALL,
GEORGE RODGERS.
President Central Council, K. of L.
C. DE WITT WHEELER,
Cor. Sec. Central Council, K. of L.,
M. J. WARD,
Master of Lodge No. 1, S. M. M. A.

WILL VOTE THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

Opinions from Laboring-Men Regarding the Comparative Merits of the Nominees.

Following are some opinions regarding the citizens' ticket expressed by laboring-men:

Charles F. Seib—I wanted the convention Saturday night to indorse candidates who had pledged themselves to the special assessment plan, but when I found party tools sent there to disturb the convention and interfere with its workings I was disgusted and have determined to support the Citizens' ticket. I am a cigar-maker.

Owen O'Connor—The Citizens' ticket is the best in the field and the workingmen are for it. If it is elected I believe the men who do the work will get their rights.

A. M. Glasgow—You can't put my indorsement for the Citizens' ticket too strong. The politicians have no right to control and make political capital or pecuniary profit out of this great public improvement. I am a painter.

John O'Neill—The political gangs are going to receive a severe rebuke. The Democrats have lost a grand opportunity by putting up a ticket that is out for spoils. My calling is that of a weigher.

John Bagley—I am a railroad man. Every workingman ought to vote for the Citizens' ticket and defeat boodle.

James Finnegan—I am a shoemaker, and all my craft that I have had a chance to talk with will vote the Citizens' ticket.

John W. Devine—I am a shoemaker and visited one factory with sixty-five men, all but two of whom expressed themselves for the Citizens' ticket. In another factory I found forty of the same mind.

William Whleton—As a barber I am confident that my craft is falling into line for the Citizens' ticket in a way that will make old party men at the polls open their eyes.

Charles Blair—Two-thirds of my craft—I'm a ship carpenter—are going to vote the Citizens' ticket.

Edward Sutton—I know over 200 painters who are with me in my fight for the Citizens' ticket.

Louis Engel—I will do my best for the Citizens' ticket and so will the other cigarmakers. We ase opposed to the admission of politics into an issue so important to the taxpayer.

Luke Coyne—The showing made by the Citizens' ticket will startle the Republican and Democratic bosses.

George Rodgers—The Citizens' ticket is the only one that represents the people. An immense amount of money was used at the other conventions to buy nominations.

Stephen Duffy—The laboring men support the Citizens' ticket because it meets the needs of the poor as well as the rich. The question affects the workingman more than any other individual.

Otto Lang—I am a stone-mason and will vote for the Citizens' ticket for reasons too numerous to mention.

Henry Canavan—I am a ship-carpenter and my vote goes for the men who will uphold the interests of the poor man as well as the rich. The Stock-Yards millionaires are not the only persons in this city whose interests should be looked after.

John Bemis—As a rule I believe in party politics, but I shall support the Citizens' ticket at this election. I am a bricklayer.

A NOVEL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Citizens' Committee Adopts a New and Successful Line of Work.

The following circular letter has been extensively circulated among the business-men of the city by the Citizens' Campaign Committee:

Dear Sir: The house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. have furnished us with a list of their employés, giving their residence and the ward and precinct in which they vote. All of these employés who are interested in the Citizens' ticket and who are willing to do the work will be assigned to work in their own precinct election day and will not be expected to report

[Continued on fifth page.]

PATTI SINGS JULIET.

Opening of the Opera Season at the Great Auditorium.

A MAGNIFICENT AUDIENCE.

How the Lyric Idol of Two Continents Was Received and Heard.

SOME SIGHTS BEHIND THE SCENES.

Wonders of the Complicated Mechanism of the Great Stage.

PATTI SAYS THE HALL IS PERFECT.

When one speaks of the audience at the Auditorium one speaks of society. There seemed to be nothing but society there last night, some well-known people being found standing. Ward McAllister's "400" certainly would have to be increased in Chicago, for 400 names would in no way show the society people who were there.

They came early, too. They had had experience with the jam of the night before, and before 8 o'clock the vestibule was filled with people in full dress. There were opera cloaks with a suggestion of décolleté gowns beneath and overcoats showing the low cut of the dress suit. They expected the doors to open at 7 o'clock, and were disappointed when they did not. They grumbled a little and drew their wraps and coats a little closer about them, but, being ladies and gentlemen, they made no open complaints, although it was uncomfortable in the extreme.

The doors opened about 7:15 and the procession began at once. People came in shivering and hesitated to leave their wraps in cloak-rooms. It was a magnificent crowd, though much more magnificent than that of the night before. Every one was in full dress, even those standing up in. It was the most brilliant audience probably ever seen in Chicago. Monday night there were many who worked in simply to see the interior. They didn't have dress suits, and wouldn't have known how to wear them if they had. These were absent last night; it was an opera audience exclusively.

The opera season proper opened last evening with a performance of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," with Mme. Adelina Patti as Juliet. The immense house was crowded from pit to dome, and a careful survey failed to disclose a vacant seat in any portion. As it was a "Patti night" as well as the first evening of the opera the chief interest was naturally centered in the songstress. She was received with the customary applause upon her entrance. Her first important solo number, the vocal waltz, might have been expected—from its nature and the graceful and bewitching turns of its melody—to arouse the listeners to a high pitch of enthusiasm, but it failed to produce such effect. It was received with applause at the close, but, though it was moderately expressive of approval, there was nothing of a genuinely spontaneous nature about it and no attempt to secure a repetition.

At this point a couple of floral tributes were passed up over the footlights and received with the usual acknowledgments. The interpretation of this waltz was not remarkable for its brilliancy, the songstress apparently taking care to save her voice. The first act passed off without any remarkable features. In the second act Romeo's cavatina, "Amor, Si la tua face," was sung with brilliant effect by Sig. Ravelli. Though somewhat lacking in true refinement, the high B naturals which he took several times were of the nature of welcome climaxes. The love scene later in the act was reasonably impressive, and at the close Mme. Patti and Sig. Ravelli were called before the curtain, yet even here the audience was far from wildly demonstrative. Mme. Bauermeister in the small part of Gertrude made, on the whole, a favorable impression, especially in passages which displayed her low notes. Sig. Del Puente as Mercutio sang the "Queen Mab" episode with good effect, though scarcely with his old resonance of voice. Sig. de Vaschetti, as Capulet, gave the music assigned to the rôle with good power and a carrying quality of tone which was quite effective at times. Sig. Perugini, as Tebaldo, was rather overweighted with the part. His intonation appears more accurate than it was the last time he was heard here, yet it was not wholly satisfactory.

The orchestra was much better than the preceding evening, appearing much more capable than upon that occasion, but there was nothing remarkable in its work. The costumes were bright and pleasing, fresh, with excellent contrast of color, and well chosen for the general effect. The stage settings were chaste and appropriate, producing an effect of real magnificence.

SOMETHING ABOUT PATTI'S VOICE.

It is evident Mme. Patti's voice is not entirely the same that it was formerly, say ten or a dozen years ago. The technical facility is still there to a great extent, but it does not possess the same limpid quality, and it is evident that it requires more care in its management than formerly. Even her intonation, which was formerly so faultless, is less pure than it used to be, though the lapses from absolute truth are not so marked as to be offensive. It is a matter of fact, however, that she does sing flat at times. As regards the matter of warmth, which is so essential for the proper interpretation of the music assigned to Juliet, and so imperatively demanded for the delineation of the ardent character of the heroine, Patti never did possess it, so that even were her vocalization absolutely faultless there would still be left much to be desired.

The arrangement of the tomb scene was somewhat different from that usually seen. The stage setting in the last scene was one of extraordinary magnificence. The tomb was of vast dimensions, and a beautiful effect was produced by the moonlight streaming through a window upon the right center and a door upon the stage level. It afforded an excellent illustration of the remarkable resources of the vast stage.

TAMAGNO IN "WILLIAM TELL" TONIGHT.

The great tenor Francesco Tamagno will appear as Arnold in "William Tell" tonight. It will be his first appearance in America and one of the events of the present season. He will be supported by Mmes. Valda, Bauermeister, Claire, and Sigs. Marcassa, Novaro, Vanni, De Vaschetti, Migliara, Bieletto, and Lardo.

The répertoire for the second week will be: Monday, "Aïda"; Tuesday, "Semiramide"; Thursday, "William Tell"; Friday, "Huguenots," and Saturday matinée, "Martha." The sale of single seats for the second week will begin tomorrow morning. There are still good seats to be had for tonight and for all the remaining performances of the week.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Nora Marks "Sees the Wheels Go Round" on the Stage.

"Everything is new back here. You must expect to see some confusion. No devise has ever been tested, no scene shifted, no property used in any public presentation. It all worked without a hitch on trial, but if something goes wrong tonight it wouldn't be fair to quote it against us. Come on."

While a brilliant audience sat in the vast Auditorium Theater and listened to Patti in Juliet, and applauded stage settings the like of which have never been seen in Chicago, if in the world, I was passing behind the scenes under the guidance of the manager, Mr. Milward Adams. I wanted to see all the strings that pulled this wonderful mechanism into a thousand unprophesied stage effects.

Suddenly through the stained window came a blaze of sunlight so true that the divisions between the glazed panels cast shadows and the light flooded the interior.

"That's a little electric device. Come out and see it."

It looked like a sun-glass on a tripod, so simple was its mechanism.

"The calcium light is a thing of the past. See!" He touched a button and the rows of electric lights in the flies turned a brilliant crimson. Another, and they were white as diamonds of the first water.

"When the hero wants a servant on the Auditorium stage he isn't going to pull a cord and jerk a bell up by the roots. He will touch a button. Now come and see the property. It isn't sham."

There was a hammered-brass fire set, a silver and china table service complete, cut-glass decanters and wine glasses, silk plush cushions and chenille draperies, hand carved chairs of state, and helmets and shields covered with gold and silver leaf. A great bronze cabinet stood in one corner and an upright piano of the purest tone. But the property of the throne room! Ah, lovers of the legitimate have a treat in store. Royalty will be surrounded by all its accustomed pomp and circumstance.

The thrones were gilt with gold leaf and cushioned with Lyons silk. Great golden candelabra stood near in protecting draperies, and there was a service of gold plate.

"Ah! Come in."

It was Patti standing radiant and beautiful at the door of her dressing-room, holding her train of shining satin in one hand. "Just a moment. Then I must dress, and I always get nervous if any one is around then.

"Wasn't it grand last night? I never saw anything like it, never. And the hail is perfect. Tell the people of Chicago that they have the most perfect hall in the world. My dress? White satin, pearl embroidery, diamonds. I will change in a moment. Now!"

DOWN UNDER THE STAGE.

Mr. Adams led me down into the underworld of steel beams and iron columns that support the great stage. Here, too, are the levers, looking for all the world like the grip on a cable train, by which the whole stage or any section of it is raised or lowered at will.

"These sections have a transit of thirty-six feet—eighteen feet above and eighteen feet below stage level. Every section could have a different elevation and the whole of it terraced or sunk or raised simply by working these levers."

Nothing went wrong. The vast machinery of the Auditorium Theater moved with ease and precision on the eve of its first opera. There were no wild calls for singers. Even Romeo came down the iron stairway in obedience to the touch of an electric button, gay and debonair, humming a little tune, carding his love locks, and greeted me as if he were not on his way to the tomb. There was no hurry, or rush, or confusion.

"We intended to give Chicago an opera-house complete in every detail, and we have done it. Do you think if the public could be admitted behind the scenes its illusions would be dispelled?"

"The wonder would but increase."

I went down into the house to see the difference. But there were the old, old houses on the queer, narrow crooked street, the details softened, many of the best lost in the distance; but over all the discolored stone, broken red tiles, and arches floated the vaporous clouds in the blue Italian sky—a triumph of art and mechanics that has wrought these wonderful effects.

NORA MARKS.

A POORLY ARRANGED PROGRAM.

Fault Found with the Auditorium Opening Exercises and Gov. Fifer's Treatment.

In discussing the dedicatory exercises at the Auditorium a well-known gentleman who was there said yesterday:

"Whoever was responsible for the arrangement of the program didn't know his business. The proper arrangement for the speeches would have been: First, the Mayor, as the chief officer of the city, who should then have introduced the first officer of the State, Gov. Fifer. Then should have come Mr. Peck, who could have introduced the President of the United States. The other speeches might then have tailed in behind. As it was, Gov. Fifer was thrown clear to the end.

"The Governor came here at considerable trouble to himself, and in response to the urgent request of the Executive Committee. He didn't deserve the treatment he received from the committee. I notice the *Inter-Ocean* this morning practically ignores Gov. Fifer, dismissing his address with an obscure paragraph. Now, let's see. William Penn Nixon is a stockholder in the Auditorium and is also a member of the Executive Committee, through some hocus-pocus that nobody understands, for he is one of the smallest stockholders of the association. Nixon has been attempting to bulldoze Gov. Fifer into begging the President to appoint him to a position he is incapable of filling, and I shouldn't be surprised if he is responsible for the bad taste exhibited in the arrangement of the program. It looks like it, and I think he 'gives himself away' in his newspaper. It was a contemptible bit of petty meanness, of which no one but a narrow-minded fellow of small caliber would be guilty."

Amusement Notes.

Manager Henderson has obtained the rights to Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" from Pittsburg to the Pacific coast.

Miss Victoria Vokes will make her first bow to a Chicago audience at the Columbia next Monday. "Zig Zag" will hold the boards Sunday night.

As predicted, the opening of the Auditorium did not seriously affect the run of "Shenandoah." The audience at McVicker's Monday evening was as large as usual—and perhaps larger.

A slip of the pencil made it appear in yesterday's paper that "Little Puck" was at Hooley's. It comes next week. At present the Boston Howard Athenæum company is in the second week of its engagement, and is giving a program with several interesting new features. The Irwin sisters are particularly bright in "Home Rule," which they have revived.

ONE MILLION ACRES FOR SETTLERS.

Indians Agree to the Opening of the Sisseton Reservation.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The great Sisseton Reservation, containing nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, is to be thrown open to settlement. The Indians held a special council late this afternoon, and, amid much excitement, voted, 147 to 111, to sell their lands at $5 per acre. The Government agrees to pay annuities of $360,000 at once, with a bonus of $18,400 per year for twelve years and ratifies a bill of $2,600 for right of way against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Every resident Indian, regardless of sex or age, is to have 160 acres after the allotments are complete. The interest at 5 per cent of the fund from the sale of the reservation, together with such portion of the principal as Congress deems necessary, shall go for the support and education of the Sisseton Indians.

The Kanawha & Ohio to Be Sold.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—A decree of foreclosure in the case of the Mercantile Trust company, trustee, vs. The Kanawha & Ohio railway and others was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States. The court finds that there is due $34,800 in interest on the bonds due July 1, 1889. The property is to be sold in this city. It cannot be sold for less than $500,000. P. W. Huntington is appointed Commissioner.

PERJURY IS HIS SONG.

Mr. Forrest Continues to Assail the Veracity of Witnesses.

NOT ONE WORTHY OF BELIEF.

His Client Dan Coughlin Being Cruelly Hounded to Death.

QUEER FREAKS OF IMAGINATION.

Wild Attacks Made on the Court and the Opposing Counsel.

CHILDISH AFFECTION USED FOR EFFECT.

The Cronin jury sat under the shower-bath of Forrestian verbiage throughout yesterday, and still lives. Whether the twelve are capable of undergoing another such experiment is more than doubtful. A perceptible physical weakening was noticeable in many places in the jury-box when court closed for the day, and had the strain been maintained an hour longer it looked highly probable that a dozen stretchers would have been necessary in the return procession to the hotel.

Steady as the drizzling rain outdoors was the downpour of words. Thick as the fog

which enveloped the housetops were the misty sophistry and barefaced claptrap arising from the deluge of words. Harsh as the noise of passing wagons clattering over the slushy cobble stones was the livelong resonance of the volley of words.

According to the ethics of legal practice this exuberance of verbosity is entitled to be called an argument. But inasmuch as the ordinary rules of logic could by no possibility be made to stretch the case for the defense over such intolerable length, Mr. Forrest has invented a system of logic purely his own. To prove that his clients are the most respectable of law-abiding citizens in the world it was necessary to prove that State's-Attorney Longenecker, his associates, the newspapers, and every man, woman, and child who disagreed with Mr. Forrest on his first assumption were the most bloodthirsty of human beings that the world has ever seen. In support of this dual proposition it was necessary to allow the imagination to run riot. The next step was to show that all the witnesses for the prosecution were perjurers and that all the witnesses for the defense were angels of truth and light. In the latter contention Mr. Forrest's system of sophistry was ingenious almost to the point of ridicule.

SO MUCH FOR THAT LIE!

A, B, and C are witnesses for the prosecution. A swears he saw a horse and buggy at 7 o'clock, B swears he saw it at 7:15 o'clock, and C swears he saw it at 7:30 o'clock. By the testimony of A and B C is proved to have perjured himself, and in like manner B and C prove A to be a perjurer, and A and C prove B to have sworn fals

past, were compelled to sit through even this agony.

"What is Forrest after?" was a question asked among a group of people whose business compelled their attendance at court, but who had sought temporary refuge from the rattle of verbosity by adjourning to the dependent children's rooms across the hallway.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BELIEVE IT?

"Wait till adjournment and you will see. He is only talking to fill in to that time."

When noon adjournment came the truth of this remark was shown. A big man holding a little child in his lap occupied one of the front seats. The child had fallen asleep, a privilege of childhood which many in court envied. With a flourish of his hand in the direction of the sleeping babe Mr. Forrest announced to the Judge that he had reached a resting point. In a moment the five prisoners were on their feet ready to march out of court, while the voices of bailiffs were heard calling upon people to keep their seats.

A MANGLED MASS BELOW!

"Papa, papa," came the voice of a child in sleepy tones, but loud enough for the jury to hear.

All eyes were at once turned in the direction of the well-trained child, whose turn for pleading had come. Mr. Forrest's morning and afternoon harangues were the mere prelude to the plaintive cries of Dan Coughlin's child.

It is possible that Mr. Forrest may conclude today, when an adjournment will be taken over Thursday and Mr. Mills will begin the final speech Friday.

STILL HARPING ON THE BLOOD.

Mr. Forrest Asserts That the Jury Must Dismiss It from the Case.

On resuming his address yesterday morning, Mr. Forrest directed the attention of the jury to the blue print plat of the streets along which the wagon containing the body of Dr. Cronin was supposed to have traveled, and said:

May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury: Some one of the witnesses testified that he was present at the post-mortem, or just before the post-mortem was made, and saw in the hand of the dead doctor a piece of cotton that was examined by Dr. Egbert. It was not cotton, he testified, but that it was skin that was pulled off and looked like that. I would like you to remember that.

There is one thing more that I would like to impress upon you. What I wish to bring out distinctly is that the testimony showed clearly that that wagon crossed the Northwestern track. That is all I want to bring out. That dotted line there is the Northwestern track. I put the question to Capt. Villiers: "Now, then, Captain, what is the nearest route from the cottage to that point?" He says the nearest route would be to come down Ashland avenue to Belmont, Belmont avenue to Elston road, Elston road to Fullerton avenue, up and across Clybourn avenue, the Northwestern railway track being about a block north of the intersection of Clybourn avenue. I have been up there several times and I think I am right—that it is the nearest route. That is proved. His testimony shows what the distance is, but we have the distance on the large map there—the scale. I may be mistaken about it, but I think it is three or four miles. That leads up to the cottage.

In the cottage bathing was found in the basement of the cottage and certain stains were found on the walls of the front room. They saw there certain stairs on the floor under the paint. Certain stains are found in the vestibule. Certain stains were noticed on the steps. Certain stains were noticed by Wardell, as he says, the next morning from the gate on the sidewalk. Now, with regard to its being the next morning. Of course that is simply Mr. Wardell's opinion that they all have to think back. Wardell's attention was not called to this until long afterwards, he not being a witness before the Coroner's inquest.

But the question now is what kind of stains were these? In regard to that subject we have two classes of witnesses; we have lay witnesses and we have expert witnesses. Now, the lay witnesses were permitted to testify that in their opinion it appeared to be blood, and that is all. Now, I want to call your attention to show you just what that is worth, and to show you just how much a person's predisposition affects his judgment. Mr. Lorsch was on the stand, the policeman who found the key. He was asked what the stains were he found up-stairs. "O, blood, O, blood." The Judge says, "O, no; it appeared to be blood."

The Judge ruled that way because there were about twenty or thirty stains that looked like blood stains. You cannot tell it is blood until you make two experiments—a chemical and a microscopical. You cannot tell by the chemical experiments whether it is blood because there are certain little corpuscles under the microscope that in order to determine whether it is blood you must have a microscopical experiment and also a chemical experiment. But to show you just how a person's predisposition affects his judgment, Lorsch was sure the stains on the wall and floor were blood. He knew the stain under the paint was blood. "Mr. Lorsch, did you get the cotton batting down-stairs? O, yes. Any blood on it? No, I did not think it was blood."

They put the reporter on the stand. "Mr. Reporter, did you put some cotton batting down there? Yes, sir. What did you put on it—blood? That is all." Mr. Longenecker asked: "How do you know that is blood, Mr. Reporter?" Why, I went down to the butcher-shop and bought a liver, and I went to the drug store and got some absorbent cotton, and I took the liver and cut and smeared the cotton with the liver. If that was not blood, then the fluid that exuded from the liver was not blood." Lorsch was sure that under the paint was blood, and he was sure that was on the cotton batting was not blood; it looked like paint.

COTTON BATTING AND LIVER BLOOD.

A man does not put liver in a cottage merely for the sake of seeing it there. What was it for? It was for a sensation, to have an effect, and you now see and I now know that the whole world was informed that there was bloody cotton batting in that cottage. You came into this box with the information. All that was put there for sensational purposes. "Oh, some news, boys, for the papers cry. "If you cannot get some news get a 'fake.'" The paper must be sold. The other paper must not get what is called in their language a "scoop" on you. No matter how it may lead the jurors to prejudge the case before they get into the box we, the impersonal paper, the impersonal corporation, want two cents for that paper.

It is that levity or disposition to do anything to get a good article in the paper to sell the paper that leads them to play with the reputation of men in this town just as in the same spirit boys play football. The only question is, Who can get that football over the goal, and can do it most skillfully and quickly. What difference does it make what becomes of your reputation or the lives of men? How do you know somebody did not sprinkle that wall up there? Carlson said it was quite fresh when he got in there May 12, and it does not take paint eight days to dry.

At this point Mr. Forrest again took up the expert testimony on blood-stains, and endeavored to show that it was impossible for the experts for the prosecution to tell from the small specimens examined whether they were caused by human blood or not. It was blood, and that was all any of them could say.

Now, Mr. Longenecker says if it is not Dr. Cronin's blood, tell me whose it is. That is for him to prove. The presumption of innocence is that it is not Dr. Cronin's blood. The presumption of innocence runs through every material fact in the case. The presumption of innocence means that it is presumed not to be Dr. Cronin's blood. It must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that it is his blood. And Wharton's Criminal Law says in so many words that it is impossible to determine that it is human blood. It is so dangerous an assumption that he says in so many words it is impossible to determine it. They must prove it. We cannot disprove it; we do not know anything about it. The presumption is that it is not his blood, and it is necessary for you to find that it is in order to base a verdict of guilty upon it. If it is the blood of any other animal or the blood of any other person it is in our favor. It is a physical possibility that it is. It is not a moral impossibility.

No, but they say they have more evidence to show that it was Dr. Cronin's blood. More than that, they say Dr. Cronin was seen going in there that night. Now, gentlemen, when was the blood put on that floor, if it was blood upon the floor? Will you guess? Now, you come to the subject of killing people. Now, suppose some other person was killed there for the sake of argument. How do you know that some other person was not killed there before May 4? Is there any proof that those stains were not there before May 4? Now, gentlemen, look at that squarely and fairly. You have got to guess that it was put there on the night of May 4. You have got to assume that, there is no proof, you simply take it for granted. Ought not the clothes in the box to teach you that it is dangerous to take things for granted?

SUPPOSITION AND FABRICATION.

That place was entered May 20, was it not? And the police did not enter it until May 22. What was done in the meantime? Now, then, a slat was cut. O! But the slat was cut because the tenant went away with the key. There must have been two keys. They swear that Dan Coughlin had a key and that he got in there at half past 8, for Mertes says he saw him open the door, and if that is so, there must have been two keys. Now, if the tenant had taken the key or had gone away with it, if that story be true, Dan Coughlin had a key, and each one of the members of that conspiracy, if there was a conspiracy, had a key. Then, what was the necessity, even on their own theory, for cutting the slat? If the Carlsons did not have keys and wanted to effect an entrance, the only way they could have effected an entrance was by cutting a slat. If they wanted to effect an entrance into the building, they would have to cut a slat. So you see, according to their own theory, there was no necessity for it.

Every circumstance introduced since the Coroner's inquest in this case has been fabricated. There is more supposition connected with every circumstance that has been introduced here than there are circumstances testified to against the men on trial. We will examine Mertes and Mrs. Hoertel's testimony soon and see what we can make out of it. Old Mr. Carlson says that Burke was in there at 5 o'clock that afternoon. He says he heard voices there at 7 o'clock. Mertes comes along and says Dan Coughlin entered at half-past 8, and he heard Dan's keys rattle, so that your theory of the escaping tenant with the lost key goes. It is hard to fabricate circumstances, isn't it, and make them all agree?

If that was true, there was no necessity for the conspirator who got in there to paint the floor, if he was a conspirator—to get in through the window. Before we leave the cottage, who painted the floor; you don't know, I don't know. You have got to guess. You have got to assume it. Now you see the danger of assuming to be true what is not disproved. You see that from the argument we made yesterday with reference to the clothes in the box. When the doctor is discovered, you find out that you would have done a great wrong by assuming it to be true. Follow the law. The law is safe. It says don't give the circumstance any weight unless it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt, or is connected with the transaction on trial, or is one of the genuine facts in the case.

Before we leave that cottage I would like to speak about one thing. Old Mr. Carlson says that along about the 18th or 19th of May he went to Patrick O'Sullivan and told Patrick O'Sullivan that he had received a letter signed "F. W." He did not tell him the substance of the letter, but he gave it almost sentence by sentence. His testimony is in the record. It is a bad fix to commit the letter to memory for the purpose of getting the contents into the record he would have done exactly what he did do.

The letter was not introduced in evidence, and I will tell you why. It was admissible—just as admissible as was the circumstance of the blonde man with the black mustache going there and renting the cottage. That was admitted in evidence; but you could not tell who he was. Carlson found somebody straying along the passage one night; that was admitted in evidence. The letter was not offered because if it had been offered the handwriting would have had to go up, and it would have been proven that the handwriting was not the handwriting of Martin Burke. Clever! Don't introduce the letter—the handwriting goes with it. It is signed F. W. Get somebody to commit the letter to memory. Go to Pat O'Sullivan and read it to him and then you can get in evidence the conversation. Clever! We will keep out the letter.

THE LETTER THAT NEVER GOT IN.

Mr. Forrest Misstates a Fact and Is Promptly Called to Time.

The circumstance was fabricated as soon as the Cronin wing of the Clan-na-Gael got charge of this case. We will do something cunning and crafty, and we will get it in. We have the skill; we know the law; we know how. We will get it before the jury. The jury is prejudiced. All the jury wants is an excuse to hang these men. Can you see any reason in the world why that letter was not offered? The letter was the best evidence, but they got in other evidence because it was the talk with Pat O'Sullivan. He went over to Pat, and he said I got a letter, and then he tells him all about the letter, and then we can get it in the conversation. O, but we have got more testimony to connect that cottage with that homicide.

At this point Judge Longenecker, stopping Mr. Forrest, rose and said, addressing himself to the court: "I am informed that the letter was offered and Mr. Forrest objected."

Mr. Forrest (vehemently)—It was not. Never (dramatically). I appeal to the record.

Mr. Longenecker—We did not insist on it, as he states.

Mr. Hynes—If my memory is right I offered it. I remember it distinctly. When the letter was examined into—it was Charles Carlson I was examining at the time—Mr. Forrest objected to the letter.

Mr. Forrest—You offered to refresh his memory by it.

Mr. Hynes—He referred to the contents of the letter. I see I must refer to the record.

Mr. Forrest—I will go on with my speech while you refer to it. What he said—without looking at the record—well, anyhow, you never saw the letter in evidence. The letter would not have been competent as evidence.

Mr. Hynes—Certainly not, and you know that as a lawyer yourself.

Mr. Forrest—I appeal to the court, and abide by his decision. We have got more testimony on that point; we have the testimony of Mertes and Mrs. Hoertel.

The Court—If you had called for it it would have necessarily have come in as a part of Mr. Carlson's testimony.

Mr. Forrest—They found we have introduced it.

Mr. Hynes—Certainly not.

Mr. Forrest—It is on the same ground that you let in the testimony of the rerenting of the cottage.

The Court—It could not have been introduced as testimony against the defendant. It might have been introduced as a circumstance.

Mr. Longenecker—But the letter was written after May 4.

Mr. Forrest—Yes, and so was the cottage rerented after May 4.

The Court—But the letter under no circumstances could have been admitted against anybody except O'Sullivan and Burke.

Mr. Forrest—The point I put is that that would have been admitted as a circumstance, and I think it is so conceded, in the same way that they would admit what was done about the rerenting of the cottage.

Mr. Ingham—When we offered the record of the camp you objected to it. You afterwards had the court rule it out, and never withdrew your objection, and it was not introduced because Foster made an appeal to Donahoe and he said it might go in. What is the difference between that and this letter? You finally consented it should go in and we read it.

Mr. Forrest—Yes, but that was the record of the camp, and the court gave the reason for it that the letter might cover a verity.

HAD NO EARTHLY USE FOR THE LETTER.

Mr. Longenecker—I will let you read it to the jury now, if you like, I can do that. That's legal.

Mr. Forrest (promptly)—I don't want it.

Mr. Hynes—Why did you want it before? Why do you quibble about it for an hour and a half?

Mr. Forrest—Because I find somebody else is quibbling about it.

The Court—When I stated a moment ago I might have admitted it as a circumstance I might have said that inadvertently, because I don't know whether I would have admitted it as a circumstance because it occurred after May 4.

Mr. Forrest—And so did the rerenting of the cottage happen after the 4th of May. There was a stranger called on Mrs. Carlson to pay the rent for another month, if you recollect.

Mr. Hynes (rising)—If your Honor will permit me and (inclining his head in the direction of Mr. Forrest) with Mr. Forrest's kind permission I will read from the record. On page 1114, in the testimony of Charles Carlson, the following occurs: "Tell the jury how you got in. A.—The letter said there was no key—objected to. A.—So next morning, Sunday morning—Mr. Forrest—I would like to have that stricken out, what he said the letter said." Showing Mr. Forrest's objection to the contents of the letter. "Mr. Hynes—He did not get it in. The court says: 'Strike it out what he said of the contents of the letter,' showing, that Mr. Forrest was objecting to the letter and its contents because at one time, as a lawyer, he knew it was not admissible, as I believe he does now.

Mr. Donahoe—He stated that was in the record.

Mr. Forrest—He stated it was offered in the record. There is no author of it.

Mr. Hynes—Now we will offer it. If you withdraw your objection it is admissible.

Mr. Forrest—That is the first time I have seen you white during this trial. (Manifestations of laughter.)

Mr. Hynes—(Sarcastically and without looking at Mr. Forrest) I-n-d-e-e-d.

Mr. Forrest—Y-e-s. We will read it.

Mr. Ingham—Are your eyes good, Forrest, you must be color-blind.

Mr. Forrest (visibly disconcerted)—Never mind the color. "By what means did you enter? A.—The front window. Q.—Which front window? A.—The nearest one to the store here. Q.—Tell the jury how you got in. The letter said there was no key. Objected to. So the next morning—Sunday morning, Mr. Forrest—I would like to have that stricken out what he said the letter said." What I was after was the letter. Not what he said the letter said.

Mr. Longenecker—If the gentleman is in good faith why does he not take the letter now? (Holding up the letter in his hand.) I will either have him take that letter or object to his talking about it.

The Court—He called upon the court and the court said the letter by itself would not be competent testimony.

Mr. Forrest—Then, your Honor, we strike out the painting of the cottage because it was done by strangers; you cannot tell who it was.

The Court—No, that stands somewhat upon different grounds.

Mr. Forrest—Very well. The man goes and tried to rerent this cottage. This letter refers to the painting of the cottage.

The Court—That circumstance has flown from my recollection and I would like to know something about, and that can be done at 2 o'clock.

HER STORY QUITE PREPOSTEROUS.

Mrs. Hoertel Denounced and All She Saw Was Fabrication.

Now, gentlemen, there is the half past 8 story. It is Oct. 26. Dr. Egbert has sworn that you cannot tell whether the wounds were made before death or not. Oct. 31 we received notice that Mrs. Hoertel would be a witness, and at the same time we received notice that her address was No. 1002 Roscoe street, but it turns out that her address was not Roscoe street, but Racine avenue. Of course, the gentlemen might have been mistaken, but the fact is we did not get her address. "O, but we knew all about her; when she appeared we asked her about chicken-stealing, and being arrested for it, and that shows that we knew all about her."

We have one client who lives in Lake View, Patrick O'Sullivan. He reaches over and whispers, and on that whisper the chicken stealing comes out, and that is all we knew about it. It was Oct. 26 when we received the notice; she was put on the witness-stand as a remarkable witness. Having several times gone after a drunken husband she can tell just what streets she walked and just what corners she turned. She lives on Racine avenue, away over in this direction (indicating on map). She knows just the streets that she walked along, and she comes up to Ashland avenue, Ertel's saloon being on the southwest corner; she stops there and looks in and sees the clock. Do you know what she sees the clock for? To avoid meeting Mertes. It is exactly 8 o'clock.

Then take her route, Ashland avenue and Evanston. She goes one block west to Woodside avenue and then goes down Woodside avenue until she comes to Cornelia street—just one block. She got down there at five minutes after 8. She was going down to see her husband's partner, who lives somewhere on Otto street, and then she changed her mind just as she got at the first street north of the cottage. She changes her mind at the right time. She goes one block west, crosses the street, gets over to the east side of the street, and goes past the cottage. It never took her ten minutes to walk three blocks and a half. Now it is important, gentlemen, that she should remember that it was just 8 o'clock.

Now I will ask you if you can conceive of any human being six months afterwards being able to tell the exact moment that he passed by a certain saloon; the exact moment that he saw the hands of a clock? So you see she just happened to strike out on the very night that this tragedy occurred; she just happened to go in the right direction; she just happened to know that she went along the street; she just happened to go to the saloon to look for her husband; she just happened to get there at 8 o'clock; she just happened to go one block away—just happened to go one block south, just happened to change her mind at the right place, where she just happened to turn east, and she happened not to turn one block south, and then she just happened to go across east, and happened to get down in front of the cottage when the doctor with the white horse just happened to be there; and what does she see?

SAW THE DOCTOR GO INTO THE COTTAGE.

A white horse arrests her attention, and the gentleman getting out of the buggy. I don't know whether she describes his clothing or not, but she saw the box in his hand and the valise, and saw him go up the steps like a gentleman; she saw him wait for some time and saw him enter the door, and then you see she just happened to get to the door when the doctor happened to be admitted, because she didn't make a mistake like Mertes, who was standing down in front of the door for five minutes, looking first east and then west, but she happened to get to the door at the very moment when the doctor happened to get in and then she heard the blow. I don't know how far a blow can be heard on the sidewalk, and I forget the distance of that sidewalk from the house, but it must have been a very powerful blow. But the skull was not cracked, the skull was not cut. The blow was so violent that she could hear the noise outdoors, the windows being down and the shutters being closed, and there being also, as they claim, some kind of a curtain over the window.

Out at that distance, through all of that, she happened to hear a violent blow—violent enough to be heard outdoors—and that blow was not violent enough to make a mark upon the man's skull. Now they might come here and argue that he might have had a thick skull, or something of that kind, but it would have knocked it in. Now, I don't see how any human being can believe that story. Of course you cannot say that it is not consistent with innocence because she might have turned up in just that way. But gentlemen, if anybody was going to manufacture a story in order to get over the cause of death, and at the same time get the doctor in the cottage, they would have manufactured a story in just that way. Now, if that woman did not see the doctor go into the cottage, she saw exactly what Mertes saw. They were both on the sidewalk together, but neither saw the other. Therefore neither was there. Being a lonely and an uncoupled street that is something that would be noted.

Now, gentlemen, it cannot be possible that two men having the same description should have gone in within a few minutes of each other—black hair and brown overcoat—and a noise made by both; but the key is afterwards changed. What should the noise be after they say Dan Coughlin went in? He heard the noise and after he came back he heard a noise as of nailing. Now, gentlemen, how are you going to reconcile those two facts? You can see the motive changed. The whole theory then that it was O'Sullivan's horse is all took Dr. Cronin, and, although Mrs. Conklin said it was a white horse, she might have been mistaken. It was at night when this woman saw the horse in front of the cottage. That is the story about Mrs. Hoertel. Analyze their statements and they were both in front of the cottage at the same time and neither saw the other. Therefore neither of them was there, and you know Mr. Mertes' story they were working at during those twenty-four days was Pat O'Sullivan and Pat O'Sullivan's horse.

I tell you every circumstance introduced in evidence in this case since the Coroner's inquest is fabricated—every one. And if you will consult your reason and think about what has occurred, and the way it has occurred, and how they proved it up, you will believe it; you cannot help but believe it.

MERTES A MOST SUSPICIOUS WITNESS.

Mr. Forrest read from the records portions of the testimony of Wardell and Mertes regarding their identification of Dan Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Kunze, and that the testimony was contradictory and not worthy of belief.

Now we come down to the statement. Mertes says he is not sure about it, and under all the circumstances of the case you know he could not be sure. Now, you know that he told Mr. Wing the truth. You know that he told Crowe the truth. You know that he told the other citizens the truth when he couldn't identify the man. Why? Because he was seventy-five feet off, and while he was walking the seventy-five feet he went up. The man was on the inside of the buggy; was on one side of the buggy; deep in the recess of the buggy. It was half-past 8. The back of the buggy was down, so that he was looking right into the darkness.

Now, you know from the circumstances that he couldn't identify the man in the buggy. You know that he told Wing the truth—you know that he told the other citizens the truth when he couldn't identify the man. Why? Because he was seventy-five feet off, and while he was walking the seventy-five feet he went up. The man was on the inside of the buggy; was on one side of the buggy; deep in the recess of the buggy. It was half-past 8. The back of the buggy was down, so that he was looking right into the darkness.

Now, you know from the circumstances that he couldn't identify the man in the buggy. You know that he told Wing the truth—you know that he told the other citizens the truth when he couldn't identify the man, and that he lied here on the witness-stand. Because the circumstances as he relates them embrace his interviews out of court and his statements in court. So much for Mertes. Only that which is proved beyond a reasonable doubt can be taken, and that circumstance has not been proved.

Now we come to Niemann. The idea that any man can say six months afterwards just how many people were in his saloon a certain night is nonsense. The idea that a man can state whether a man wore a Prince Albert coat who was in his place six months before is ridiculous. It is impossible. Now the whole thing of identifying the men by him was an afterthought, for this reason: Dan Coughlin and Kunze were not shown to Niemann until within a week before he got on the witness-stand. What was done then? They take him up to Dan Coughlin's flat and say: "There he is; see him; that is the man in there."

Now, these Hylands swear that they were there that night and that Patrick O'Sullivan was there. Coughlin was in order to disprove that, and in order to believe that Patrick O'Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, and John Kunze, instead, were there the night of the 4th, you have to believe that twelve or fifteen men committed perjury. So you have to dismiss that circumstance as unworthy of consideration. This afternoon I will discuss other circumstances and find out where Dan Coughlin was at that hour.

The Court—We will take a recess until 2 p. m.

PERJURY, NOTHING BUT PERJURY.

Hardly a Witness Escapes This Charge from Mr. Forrest's Standpoint.

At the opening of the afternoon session the court said: "I will say to the State's Attorney that the matter concerning which we spoke this morning should, I think, be excluded from the consideration of the jury. I find it was admitted under a promise of connection. I think the best way is to call the attention of the jury to the record on that subject, and that that matter be excluded from their consideration. It was an occurrence which happened afterwards—May 13—and it should have been excluded. You may read it to the jury, Mr. Forrest, and we will have that much excluded."

Mr. Forrest—May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury: In order that there may be no misunderstanding I will read from the record the testimony on that point, all of which is to be stricken out by order of the court as irrelevant. (Mr. Forrest here read from the record the testimony relating to the call of an unknown individual upon the Carlsons on the 18th of May, after the murder, with an offer to pay another month's rent for the cottage. This offer the Carlsons rejected on the alleged ground that they did not want the cottage unless it were occupied by the persons renting it, and that the cottage up to that time had never been tenanted by Frank Williams (Burke) or any of his family.)

The Court—That circumstance which has just been read, gentlemen, will be disregarded in your consideration of the evidence. It has nothing to do with the case or with any of the defendants so far as I can recollect the testimony.

Mr. Forrest—Now there is one thing I want to say about Mrs. Hoertel's story—two things. You are likely to be misled by your sympathy for the woman in her fight against the saloonkeeper. I sympathize with the woman in her fight against the saloonkeeper. They talk about a criminal lawyer defending everybody. There are two classes of cases I never would defend, and one is a saloonkeeper selling liquor to a woman's husband, and the other is a person selling obscene literature to the young.

She says that she sat out on the steps all night and then we began cross-examining her about sitting out on the front steps and seeing a policeman, where it was highly probable that she would see one during the night, and then she pops into the yard. She didn't want the policeman to see her outdoors because he might protect her or afford her assistance. A policeman might have seen her and might probably have remembered the extraordinary circumstance of a woman being out on a certain night, and might accidentally remember the night, so she pops into the back-yard.

Mrs. Salzman lived below and she never asked her to let her in. She was on good terms with the husband's partner and she never goes there. Here is a woman whose husband owns the house he lives in, with a tenant living in the lower story, staying out two whole nights. I tell you these witnesses do something that is more extraordinary. Now, then, it is almost as extraordinary as what she heard, and she never said anything to her husband about that.

BEANS AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

It would be a natural thing aftershe got home and saw her husband that night to say, "Why, Frank, I was passing a street up here and I heard some blows struck and heard somebody fall."

The fact of the matter is that she could not have heard more if she had been inside the house, if the State's theory is true. She heard the blow, the fall, and the cry, and it occurs to me, gentlemen, that it was not the cry of an Irishman, but the cry of a German then being struck. I may be mistaken about that, but that is my opinion, and then she even hears the dying moan and does not say anything about it, does not even tell a policeman. She has acted in just such a way as if the story had been afterwards fabricated. Now she says that occurred when? "O, I can tell you the Saturday night; I had a lawsuit with Ertel Saturday night, and it was a Saturday night a week, April 20."

But there is no more connection between April 20 and Saturday night, May 4, than there is between beans and the Emperor of China. And so that is the way all through the case. That principle of the association of ideas in order to enable you to recall out the thing that you recollect must be in some way associated or connected with the thing thought happening about the same time.

Now, gentlemen, she says she knows it in another way—that her husband put a new lock on the door that day. Her husband is Frank Hoertel. Salzman was living out there, not at any work, and he says he helped Frank Hoertel to put on that lock. Salzman says May 8 Hoertel said that he was going to buy another lock to lock his wife out. That proves that it must have been after May 4 that the lock was put on. Now, there was another woman called here who said that she sold nails May 15 to Frank Hoertel.

And another thing, although she sold the lock three weeks before that, that is no evidence that the lock was put on three weeks before that, and our point is: When the lock was put on and Frank Hoertel is the witness—now, I cannot get Frank Hoertel, whose wife is on the other side here—but here is this man who swears positively "I helped him to put it on." I care not when it was bought, it is arbitrarily fixed. He said it was put on after May 8 and nobody denied it. But the woman comes here and says the lock was put on two or three days before May 4. That story, evidently, was made to fit the story of the nails being bought May 15, and the lock being bought some three weeks before.

KUNZE MUST BE ACQUITTED.

Now, I will speak of Kunze. First, a young man named James says he saw him across the street. That has been discussed. Then the Niemann story was told; and that has been discussed. Then we had the Mertes story, which I have discussed to you. I believe those are the only persons who claimed to have identified Kunze at all. What are the other circumstances? Well, they say he and Dan Coughlin were partners, and that they went down to Peoria in connection with the distillery business. The next thing we hear of Kunze is that he ran away from where he lived. He changed his name and he actually went away to the South Side. When there he said: "I expect to be arrested in the Cronin case."

Koob says that some time after May 4 officers came to his house and inquired for Kunze; and he says that some time after that he met Kunze and said: "Hello, Kunze, the officers are looking for you. They want you in the Cronin case." That was how Kunze knew it and how he came to say he expected to be arrested in the Cronin case. He did not run away, did he? To clinch the whole thing Koch says: "I went with the officers the day he was arrested, walked right into the saloon where the young German was and pointed him out, and there they arrested him." And that is the story, and that is all there is of it. Young Kunze should be acquitted, and if you acquit young Kunze, as you must acquit him, you say Niemann's identification is worthless and the identification of the others is worthless, young James' identification is worthless, and the whole case so far as it can go to trust in regard to identification must fall through. They have confessed that the identification of a person is dangerous evidence, so acquit Kunze you must.

WHERE, O WHERE, WAS DANIEL?

The Ex-Detective Was Attending to Business in Front of the Station.

Where was Dan Coughlin on the night of May 4? The burden of proof on that subject is on the State. Don't forget the burden of proof. The presumption is that Coughlin is innocent. They call that a technicality. You have got to presume him innocent or you have got to presume him guilty; one of the two. You have got to have some sort of presumption, and the law's presumption is that he is innocent, and you will be charged to follow it, and I ask you to do what the law says it is your duty to do—presume him to be innocent. If there was not a particle of testimony as to where he was on the 4th of May you could not find that he was up there. Niemann says he is not sure. Mertes says he is sure, but Mertes' testimony is worthless. You can see that, lying on the witness-stand about seeing Kunze that morning, and that is an important matter. The State itself or the detectives had no confidence in Mertes; they must bring him in again and have him take a look just as he goes upon the stand.

The burden of proof is upon the State, and the presumption of innocence is in favor of the defendant, and, as was read from Greenleaf, the presumption of innocence is evidence in favor of the accused. It must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Dan Coughlin was up there that must be dismissed, and if it was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he was up there it would have to go to the other test. But we have shown where he was. O, but say the gentlemen representing the people for the time being: The idea that Dan Coughlin should be standing out in front of the Chicago Avenue Police station for two mortal hours! Let us see: Mr. Carberry stood out in front of Danahy's saloon for one and one-half mortal hours. Who says he stood out there all that time? None of our witnesses.

Suppose, gentlemen, that six months hence somebody charged you with committing a murder this afternoon. Don't you know that you would look up the records of this court and the lawyers that were here talking to you and prove by us all where you were at that time? Certainly. Now they say to us, "You haven't proved any alibi for Kunze, so the alibi for Coughlin must be false." Gentlemen, Kunze was a stranger, living down there among Germans who did not pay much attention to him, and there was nothing in it to make them fix any dates in order to testify as to where he was at that particular time. You know the danger of assuming to be true that which is not disproved. Now, it was different with Dan Coughlin. He was at the station, where certain things happened which made people remember that they saw him. So it was with Martin Burke and so it was with Patrick O'Sullivan. The witnesses all told you how they recalled the occasion. Of course all those witnesses were interested in them. But, gentlemen, are you going to be able to prove your presence anywhere by disinterested witnesses? Is it not those who know you and who remember you?

Now, Whelan says that Dan Coughlin was at the station, and McDonald says that Dan Coughlin was at the station, and Stift says that Dan Coughlin was at the station that night. Now, Whelan is a man upon whose testimony you have been hanging men for seventeen years. The first time I ever met Mike Whelan was in one of the first cases I ever had, and O, how he was eulogized by Luther Laflin Mills! But times change, gentlemen, and we change with them.

THE KNIVES PROVE DAN'S INNOCENCE.

The State's Attorney didn't believe Cronin was dead until the body was found. But poor Mike Whelan must be found fault with for believing what you believe, and what every man on this jury may have believed until the body was found. You could not help believing it; he said stories came from all quarters. Woodruff said that he hauled a woman in that trunk. How does anybody living know whether it was true or not? The man confessed that he hauled a woman in a trunk, and that was another reason.

Where is that key that Dan Coughlin had on his bunch of keys? Threw it away, did he? Why throw that away and not throw the knives away? Will you let me have those knives, if you please (addressing Mr. Longenecker)?

Mr. Longenecker—Yes, if you give them back.

Mr. Forrest—He is particular to throw away the key, but wouldn't throw away the knives.

Mr. Longenecker—The cottage had not been discovered then.

Mr. Forrest—The cottage was discovered before he was arrested.

Mr. Longenecker—And he knew that it would not do to have a key to unlock it.

Mr. Forrest (continuing)—Look at these knives. They are worth nothing as property, and the only motive Coughlin could have in keeping them would be to furnish evidence against himself. Coughlin knows something about evidence, because he has been a policeman for four or five years. I would like to call your attention to the grinding of that blade. Where is Coughlin's key did you say? Now, then, but when he threw away the key he must have thrown away his knife, which he had April 22, and kept Dr. Cronin's.

Then comes Barney Flynn's story. Barney was afraid he would be held responsible for those two knives and the revolver, which belonged to the City of Chicago, and so he puts them in a safety vault. Conklin never carried two knives to use. It occurred to him that if a person carried two knives the natural thing would be to have them in two pockets, and so he has the little one in the vest pocket. Why didn't he know how they were ground if he knew so much?

Now, then, Mr. Hynes states that he went out on the street and finds there are a thousand varieties of knives, and he finds that the chances are only one in a million that Dan Coughlin had the same kind of knives as Cronin. I thank you for that illustration. Thank you for those facts. The knives were found in this man's possession. The presumption of law is that they were his. Even in a civil case the presumption is that they are his. Even in a civil case, unless evidence is introduced that will not overthrow that presumption. And there is a presumption of innocence here, and the presumption that the knives were his. The chances are then only one in two million that Cronin had knives just like his. I suggest that instead of looking up the variety of knives on the street to find out how many variety of knives there were, he should have looked up the different variety of liars or classes of liars in Chicago, to see whether he could properly classify T. T. Conklin.

Now, gentlemen, so much for knives. Now I do not ask you to pass on this question in any uncertain way. Never mind your presumptions. If you do not find that T. T. Conklin committed perjury on that subject I ask you to pass on it in the light of probabilities as to whether or not you do not believe that T. T. Conklin willfully committed perjury on this matter.

If your Honor please I should like to stop here, although I see it lacks some little time of the hour of adjournment. I am quite fatigued and do not feel like proceeding if it can be avoided.

The Court—Very well, Mr. Forrest, if that is so we will take an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Inaugurating a Sunday Closing Movement —Mr. Wharton Again—Minor Mention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The first formal movement toward the closing of the Milwaukee saloons Sunday was made today, when the Wisconsin Civil Sunday Association was organized in this city. This is the beginning of what is likely to be an interesting fight, as when it comes to enforce the Sunday law, which is the real object of the association, the saloonkeepers will have the strong backing of the Milwaukee brewers, and also a large proportion of the German population, who look upon the Sunday closing movement as an interference in personal rights. The association formed today is the result of a call for a State convention, which opened this morning in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. It was made up principally of ministers, including a number from abroad, the movement having been inaugurated by the Milwaukee Ministers' Association. The object of the association, as set forth in the constitution, is "to create and maintain public sentiment in favor of a civil Sunday in conformity with the laws of Wisconsin." F. J. Lamb of Madison was elected President of the new association.

The Rev. Mr. Wharton of chewing-tobacco fame is once more brought prominently before the public through a circular calling on the Grand Army posts of the State to aid the Rev. Mr. Wharton, who is Chaplain of the Grand Army Department of Wisconsin. The circular recites the story of the Chaplain's arrest on the eve of his departure for Philadelphia and his loss of a $3,000 pastorate resulting therefrom. "Our worthy Chaplain," it proceeds to state, "is in serious need, and is therefore entitled to our aid. We therefore ask our order—the comrades and their friends—throughout the department to help the Chaplain."

The new Chicago & Northwestern Depot in this city, which is in architecture and finish one of the finest in the Northwest, was formally opened today without any ceremonies.

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE MEETING.

Preliminary Proceedings of the Gathering of Farmers at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The delegates to the annual convention of the Illinois State Grange assembled at the State House this morning. Aside from speeches of welcome, the opening of work in the sixth degree, and the appointment of committees on credentials little was accomplished. The Senate Chamber, where the convention meets, is tastefully decorated with various grains and there is a fine corn exhibit.

HAMILTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society began a three days' session this morning. The citizens, assisted by the Warsaw Horticultural Society and the Warsaw, Carthage, and Hamilton Boards of Trade, have made ample preparation to receive and care for the visitors, many of whom are guests at private residences. The City-Hall, where the meetings are to be held, is handsomely decorated with flowers and the fruit display is highly creditable.

DANSING, Mich., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The Michigan State Grange began its annual session here today. All the officers and 130 delegates were present. Little was done except the appointment of standing committees. Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, the Florist of the order, was directed last year to learn the preference of the subordinate granges in regard to the National flower. She reported that 128 granges had decided in favor of the red clover.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual convention of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association began today. Papers were read by Mr. L. Bacon of Hastings on "Feeding Dairy Cows," by Mr. Galvelson of Iowa on "The Silo," and by Mr. Anderson of New York on "How to Prepare Butter and Eggs for the New York Market."

PETITIONING FOR CLEMENCY.

Gov. Fifer to Hear a Number of Applications for Pardon Dec. 17.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today announced the following applications for pardons would be heard Tuesday, Dec. 17:

Samuel M. McHatton, sentenced from Marion County in August, 1889, to one year for perjury; William Wilson, sentenced from Clay County in September, 1888, to two years for burglary and larceny; Michael Snouvlin, sentenced from Cook County in December, 1888, to three years in the Reform School for larceny; Thomas Hillyard, sentenced from Franklin County in October, 1883, to twenty years; Melvin Tobin, sentenced from McLean County in March, 1887, to eight years for robbery

NITRIC ACID AT HIS FACE.

A TUMBLERFUL OF IT DASHED AT A YOUNG MAN BY A FORMER CHUM.

A Newspaper in His Hand Used as a Shield Alone Saved the Life of the Victim, Whose Neck and Shoulders Were Badly Burned by the Corrodent—Complications Over the Pair's Relations with Soldiers the Cause of the Act of Revenge.

A tumblerful of nitric acid was dashed at the face of E. B. Sutherland, a young hostler, as he stepped from his room in a cheap State street hotel to answer a knock at the door. As he saw his assailant's arm swing round Sutherland shielded his head with a newspaper he held in his hand. It was the only thing that saved his life. The powerful acid fell on the uplifted arm, on the right shoulder, on his neck, and saturated the newspaper. With a loud cry of pain he tore off his coat and then his shirt, through which the liquid was eating.

The man who threw the acid was James D. Emerson, a quondam friend of his, and revenge for exposing fraudulent use of the mails was the cause of the act. Both had been members of the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth, and both had been discharged under the name of Ducker. Emerson, when 18 years old, left his home in Chicago, where he had been born and raised, and enlisted in the army. He signed the name of Ducker and was sent to Fort Leavenworth. Here he served three years and then made application for his discharge. He says he sent his application to Washington and that it was favorably acted upon, he receiving the papers of honorable dismissal six months ago. Sutherland also was discharged about this time, and both met at Kansas City. Sutherland had been in the army ten years, and had also been stationed at Leavenworth, where they had become acquainted. They spent a short time in Kansas City, and then came on to Chicago. Sutherland took up quarters at the People's Hotel, No. 376 State street, and Emerson engaged a room at No. 109 East Van Buren street.

The latter young man secured a situation as bookkeeper with a West Side firm and managed to save a little money, which, with what he had received at the time of his discharge from the army, amounted to some $125. With this capital he branched out into a new field of enterprise. He had a number of circulars printed offering gold and silver watches of excellent quality at ridiculously low figures, and by offering divers temptations to the customers he intended dealing with—his old army comrades—he sent them broadcast to army posts in every part of the United States. He did not hesitate to announce in recent connection with the matter he gave that as a reason for his willingness to dispose of the watches at so low a price to his comrades.

INCEPTION OF THE SCHEME.

The offer was not generally taken advantage of, but a number of soldiers sent on their first payments. Sometimes these came in the shape of money orders, but as Emerson had no one to identify him he could not cash the orders. One day in met Sutherland and told him his right name was Emerson, that he had money orders he could not cash, and asked Sutherland if he could find somebody to identify him. Sutherland readily agreed, saying that he knew one of the clerks in the Post-Office—a man named Smith. Sutherland introduced Emerson, and the orders were cashed. Thereafter he had no trouble in cashing his money orders.

A few days later Emerson invited Sutherland over to his room and there, the latter says, related to him the scheme he was working to fleece the army men. Sutherland became alarmed lest his introduction of Emerson to Smith should involve him in the affair if an exposure took place, and so hastened, he says, to inform the Custom-House officials. A warrant charging Emerson with fraudulent use of the mails was sworn out before Commissioner Hoyne, and yesterday Inspector Fleming was intrusted with it.

Last month young Emerson again enlisted in the army, this time in the recruiting station at Harrison and State streets. When Inspector Fleming called there he learned that Emerson had gone to get dinner in a restaurant near by. He went there and placed him under arrest. Emerson asked leave to change his clothes before going to the station, and the pair went into the recruiting office. The prisoner made a feint at removing his coat, and as the officer turned his back for an instant dashed across the room, through the door, and down the stairway into the street. The Inspector gave chase, but his prisoner had disappeared.

DETERMINED ON REVENGE.

Emerson made for the southern part of the city. He met a friend, and told him what had happened, and who was the cause of it. The friend offered his sympathy, and the pair sealed their friendship with liquor in a South Side saloon. It was here that the diabolical scheme to use nitric acid or vitriol was proposed, and Emerson left with the determination to revenge himself on Sutherland.

Sutherland had just finished supper and was reading a newspaper in his room at the hotel when he heard a knock on the door. He stepped forward to open it when the handle turned and Emerson, with a desperate look in his eyes and actions which betokened his drunken condition, stood before him. The visitor drew back his arm, and for the first time Sutherland caught sight of a tumbler which he held and which apparently contained water. Like a flash the contents of the tumbler came toward him, and instinctively he threw up his right arm. The newspaper, clutched in the right hand, shielded the head. The nitric acid struck the paper and fell on his shoulder, neck, and arm. Almost suffocated by the noxious odor Sutherland tore off his coat, and then the shirt, through which the acid was eating. He dashed down the stairway and across the street to a drug store, where his wife was apprised of the spots touched by the acid. He was then taken to his room, where physicians made a careful examination and found that he was not dangerously burned.

Emerson, after his murderous assault, ran down the stairway, into the street, and then into a Chinese laundry basement near by. His manner attracted attention, and when Sutherland appeared Emerson's hiding-place was revealed and an officer arrested him. He was taken to the Harrison Street Station, where he appeared to be thoroughly sobered by his crime. He did not hesitate to confess his guilt or the cause of his conduct.

EMERSON'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Emerson is an intelligent and good-looking young fellow, and to a reporter spoke quite freely of the affair. "I did it because he was my partner in crime and squealed on me," he said. "Sutherland and I were discharged from the army six months ago. I was honorably discharged; he was not. We met in Kansas City, and there he proposed to me that we join hands to fleece our former companions. We came to Chicago so that we might the better work the plan. I put in the capital, paid for the printing and postage, and had answers sent to my address. I feared the postal authorities, but Sutherland told me it was all right; that he was acquainted with Inspector Fleming and would hear if there was trouble. He was playing me false. He was afraid of an exposé, and then went to Fleming and told on me, afterwards acting as Fleming's stool pigeon. He now wants it believed that he has been acting all along as a stool pigeon.

"Sutherland and I went to the Post-Office this morning and met Inspector Fleming. The officer had the warrant for my arrest, but did not serve it on me because he would have had to arrest Sutherland also. Instead they waited until I had left, and then they followed me to the restaurant. Fleming stepped up to me and asked if my name was Emerson. I told him it was not. Sutherland said: 'That's the man you want,' and he arrested me. I got away from him and then met a friend of mine whom Sutherland had previously wronged. We drank a good deal, and then the idea of using the nitric acid entered my head. I would never have thought of it had I been sober. I purchased the stuff at a drug store and went to Sutherland's room, and as he opened the door I threw it at him. He is involved in this fraud as much as I am.

"We did not make much money. I think we received several hundred dollars. Then a complaint came in about not receiving the jewelry promised and Sutherland became alarmed. My parents are well-to-do and used to live in Chicago, but they are not here now."

Sutherland denies Emerson's version of the fraud.

Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentifrice" whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel.

NORTHWESTERN BREEDERS' MEETING.

Ohio Admitted to Membership—Plans for Next Season—Officers Re-elected.

The Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse-Breeders held its annual meeting at the Palmer House yesterday. Among the members present were: Jerome I. Case and Jackson I. Case, Racine, Wis.; S. A. Browne, Kalamazoo, Mich.; M. W. Brownell, Cummings, Ill.; F. S. Waters, F. S. Gorton, J. Martin, and J. Morse, Chicago, Ill. President John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, Secretary and Treasurer H. D. McKinney of Janesville, Wis., and all the Vice-Presidents from the various States in the organization were reelected. Ohio was admitted and H. P. Wade of Jefferson, O., added to the list of Vice-Presidents. A committee was appointed to arrange for the place and date of the association's regular meeting next summer, as well as the stakes and class races to be trotted and paced during it. If possible Washington Park will be secured for a week in August next.

Today's Card at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, six furlongs—Jim Mulholland, 112 pounds; Shoover, 112; Cambyses, 112; St. Valentine, 112; Richelieu, 112; Janet Murray, gelding, 112; Alreid, 112; Not Guilty, 112; Mabel, 109; Winona, 109; Maid of Woodland gelding, 107; Bill Barnes, 107; Jim Gates, 107; Samaria, 104, Sophist, 84; Casper, 84.

Second race, six furlongs—Ralph Black, 112 pounds; Freedom, 112; Dudyer, 106; Newburg, 107; Frejols, 107; Buckstone, 106, Louise, 104; Arab, 98; Little Barefoot, 96; Hennessy, 96; Vast, Time, 81.

Third race, five furlongs—Wheeler T., 122 pounds; Red Elm, 122; Tarragon, 122; Gloster, 117; Oregon, 117; Carnot, 117; Village Maid, 114; Mamie B., 102; Lillie Kinney, 102.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—G. W. Cook, 113 pounds; King Idle, 113; San Cloche, 113; Zephyrus, 110; Cupid, 105; Battersby, 105; Sam Morse, 97; Bessie Bt, 97; Rainbow, 94.

Fifth race, one mile—Oarsman, 95 pounds; Santaliene, 118; Now or Never, 113; Tipstaff, 107; Theodosius, 109; Martin Russell, 96; Glory, 88.

Sixth race, mile—Wilfred, 112 pounds; Glenmound, 112; Meriden, 110; Amos, 98; Barrister, 98; Golden Reel, 98; Lotion, 98; Guy Gray, 98.

Racing Results at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The races today were not entertaining, though the attendance was fair.

First race, purse $300, six and one-half furlongs—Saluda won, Carrie G. second, Red Leaf third. Time, 1:27¾.

Second race, purse $300, five furlongs—Shotover won, Lady Archer second, Trifler third. Time, 1:05¾.

Third race, purse $1,000, one mile—Grimaldi won, Bell Wood second, Raymond G. third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fourth race, purse $600, two miles—Sleeve won, Brilcabrae second, Refund third. Time, 3:45¾.

Fifth race, purse $300, one mile and one-sixteenth—Gray Cloud won, Jennie McFarland second, Wild Cherry third. Time, 1:53¾.

Sixth race, purse $400, five furlongs—Ofaleece won, Young Duke second, Aleyeda third. Time, 1:21.

Results of the Clifton Races.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The attendance at the races today was fairly good:

First race, purse $300, five furlongs—Mary B. won, Bonnie Lass second, Topeka third. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, purse $300, six furlongs—Elkton won, Herman second, Rapine third. Time, 1:21.

Third race, purse $300, six furlongs—Blue Rock won, Marie Lovell second, Watch 'Em third. Time, 1:21½.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, one mile—Bradford won, Lemon second, Hamlet third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, purse $300, six and one-half furlongs—King Crab won, Boodle second, Gloster third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, purse $300, seven furlongs—Landseer won, Arizona second, Banker third. Time, 1:38½.

New Orleans Winter Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec., 10.—Weather cloudy, attendance good, track fast:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Puente won, Penny weight second, Secret third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, selling, for all ages, six furlongs—Hunt won, Morse second, Regent third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Dunbar won, Lucy Lloyd, Young B. third. Time, 1:09¾.

Fourth race, a free handicap, seven furlongs—Cruiser won, Buckler second, Crispino third. Time, 1:23.

Eastern Tracks Divide Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The meeting between the officials of the Elizabeth, Clifton, and Guttenburg tracks concluded this morning, and Clifton and Guttenburg signed an agreement to shut down after today, and that the Elizabeth people will race every day until Saturday, Dec. 21—of the eight days, Clifton will then begin the following Monday and Guttenburg Tuesday, and from that out they will race the usual alternate days all winter.

League Magnates Ready for War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—John I. Rogers, the league lawyer, yesterday met President Day of the New York club and went to the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, where they met President Byrne of the Brooklyn club. It was decided to make the first case a test, in which John M. Ward should be the defendant. The papers in the case against Ward were drawn up. Their contents will not be made known until they are filed in court tomorrow.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Al Johnson said tonight that if the league begins suit against Ward in the reservation clause it will be thrown out of court without a formal hearing, because no one can commence suit against another person on the presumption that something will happen.

"The league will say that Ward will refuse to play," said he, "but how are they going to prove that he will not turn up as usual April 1?"

Boston Brotherhood Grounds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The Players' League club today leased of the Boston Wharf company 200,000 square feet of land at the foot of Congress street. Work will begin at once in leveling off and a grand stand will be erected.

No Wisconsin League Formed.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon several base-ball representatives met in this city for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of forming a Wisconsin State Base-Ball League. It was the sense of the meeting that a league ought to be formed, but owing to the small attendance an organization was not perfected, and the delegates adjourned to meet at Oshkosh Jan. 25.

Field Trials at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The all-ages setter stake of the Central Field Trial Club was finished today, with the following results: King's Mark beat Roger and won first prize, Chance beat Roger and won second prize, Roger won third prize. The all-ages pointer stake was commenced, and three preliminary heats were run off.

The Single Scull Championship.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—John Teemer will contest for the championship with any oarsman in the world. In view of Searle's death he claims that the championship is vacant. O'Connor of Toronto and Stansbury of Australia, he presumes, will lay claim to the title, but it doesn't belong to them.

Another Offer to the Slugger.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Peoria Athletic Association today it was decided to offer a purse of $50,000 to Sullivan and Jackson to fight here if satisfactory arrangements can be made. The gentlemen who compose this association have all the backing they need and make a bona fide offer.

Gov.-Elect Boies at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect Boies arrived in this city today. It is the first time he has been here since the election. He held an informal reception all day. He will visit the Capitol tomorrow and become acquainted with the business of the Governor's office.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Leonard F. Schmaussan, an old resident of Rockford, Ill., died at that place yesterday, aged 64.

John Sweeney of Blandinsville, Ill., committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. No cause is known.

The Keeney paper mills at Rockford, Ill., were sold yesterday by the assignee to G. O. Williams, who is said to be acting for a syndicate.

C. T. Fulkerson of Trinidad, Colo., and Miss Olive Kirk, daughter of J. J. Kirk, a pioneer resident of McDonough County, were married yesterday at Colchester, Ill.

Miss Kate Goldmeyer, aged 16, of Lake Linden, Mich., was struck by a rock train on the Hecla & Torch Lake Railway, yesterday, and sustained injuries that proved fatal.

George Neuper, aged 33 years, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Logansport, Ind., yesterday of stealing a buggy-whip and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

M. Gaard of Ashland, Wis., was jealous of his wife, and yesterday while drunk attempted to shoot her. He fell down-stairs and the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through his head. He will die.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society is in session at Hamilton, opposite Keokuk, Ia. An address of welcome was given by Mayor Bridges, to which President Dunlap responded.

The Caledonian mine at Crystal Falls, Mich., was drowned out Monday. The miners ran a shaft under the river, and when a blast was exploded the river burst through and filled the mine. The men barely escaped.

Marcus Campbell, the 17-year-old son of J. L. Campbell, a Lockport, Ill., millwright, at present in the employ of the Japanese Government, was killed by the cars Monday near Summit, Ill., on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

A reunion of Ohio veterans began in Bloomington, Ill., yesterday. The reunion was gotten up by Col. John Reed of that city, formerly of the First Ohio State Militia, and Dr. N. Patterson of Normal, late of the Thirty-second Ohio. A permanent organization will be effected today.

The first annual meeting of the Water-Power Association of Illinois was held in Aurora yesterday. Nearly every water power in the State was represented. Officers and directors were elected as follows: C. L. Hoyt of Aurora, President; William George of Aurora, Secretary; William H. Van Nortwick of Batavia, Charles A. Haines of St. Charles, Joseph McGrew of Kankakee, W. A. McCune of Sterling, M. B. Castle of Sandwich, Directors.

ASSAILED BY FOOTPADS.

GEN. G. W. SMITH KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED ON SCHILLER STREET.

He Reaches His Home on State Street, Blood Flowing from Two Ugly Wounds, and Medical Aid Is Summoned—His Injuries Somewhat Serious, but Not Considered Dangerous—The Trouble in the Home for Incurables Before Judge Tuley—The President's Return to Washington.

Gen. George W. Smith of the law firm of Smith & Pence and the exPresident of the Union League Club was knocked down and robbed on Schiller street, between Clark street and Dearborn avenue, at 6 o'clock last night.

Gen. Smith was so severely injured that Drs. Chew and Henrotin had to be called. An examination showed that he had received a long and dangerous gash on the back of the head and an ugly cut over the left eye, indicating that he was assaulted from both the front and rear. His wounds were carefully dressed and an opiate administered, under the influence of which he was sleeping at midnight.

The General had gotten off a Clark street car at the corner of Schiller street and was walking along the north side of the latter street toward his home, No. 514 North State street, when assaulted. He was thinking of some law matter and did not pay any attention to the two men whom he saw skulking near the alley. He did not anticipate an assault until struck a stinging blow in the face, doubtless with brass knuckles, as the wound is of such a character as to preclude the possibility of its having been done with the bare fist. This staggered him, and before he could recover himself he received another powerful blow in the back of the head. This knocked him down, and while prostrate the thieves, for such they were, began searching him for valuables. They secured a quantity of loose change, but fortunately overlooked a valuable gold watch and a few bills of large denomination which the General happened to have with him. The thieves were probably frightened away, as their search was of a hurried character.

Gen. Smith made his way home with the blood streaming down his face and the back of his head. Dr. Chew said the wounds were quite serious, and would confine the General to his home for several days at the least. He thought the wound in the back of the head was the most to be feared, and likely to cause trouble. That Gen. Smith was not more seriously injured is largely due to good fortune and his splendid physique. Ordinarily the blow he received on the back of the head would have fractured the skull.

Schiller street, where the assault was made, is quite a secluded event in the day time, and after dark it is even more so. The few pedestrians who pass along there at night are generally well-to-do people residing on Dearborn avenue, State street, or some of the other fashionable streets in the neighborhood. They are also the people most likely to carry money and valuables. The police have anticipated that footpads would select this locality, and up to last night Capt. Schuettler had six men in citizen's clothes working through the neighborhood. They were detailed on other work last night, and it is just possible that Gen. Smith's assailants were aware of the change.

Gen. Smith has furnished a partial description of his assailants, and the police are now looking for them.

HOME FOR INCURABLES IN COURT.

Judge Tuley Uncertain of His Jurisdiction —The Two Sides of the Story.

The investigation of the Home for Incurables got into court in earnest before Judge Tuley yesterday: but it is doubtful whether it will go much further than a beginning. Judge Tuley is not sure of his jurisdiction in the case.

"Such an investigation as this," he said at the conclusion of the reading of the affidavits, "is anomalous and unprecedented in a chancery court in America. I question with the Attorney General's position in the matter. He declined to become a complainant and was made a defendant. I don't know whether I could try the case without the Attorney General's presence in the court."

The Attorney General is codefendant in the suit with the Home for Incurables and President Harlow N. Higinbotham, the complainants being Mrs. Elizabeth Hamill and Mrs. Jane Wilce, directors, and Charles Bonfield and Janet Dunn, former inmates. The complainants were represented in court by Lawyers Seth F. Crews, Lyman Trumbull, and E. D. Owen. Lawyers Pence and Moore appeared for the defense. The complaint as amended, a document of 100 pages, dealt principally with the alleged cruelty of Matron Catherine L. Barlow, about whom a good deal was written last spring. In the first place it says she has no right to the office. The constitution of the home, it declares, requires the election by the directors of an Executive Committee, which shall select a committeee of ten, and this latter committee must name a Superintendent, who shall have entire control of the internal affairs of the home. This provision the bill avers, was never carried out. The directors themselves took the place of the committee of ten and the matron usurped the superintendency.

The specific charges of cruelty against the matron are the same that were printed some time ago. These are the more important: That she sent a man named Jones to the Insane Asylum because he refused to sign a paper incorporating her; that when a man named Salisbury died with a malformed leg and the undertaker was unable to close the coffin on the corpse she advised him to break the leg; that she made an old woman who asked for warm milk drink hot milk that badly scalded her; that she threatened to send to Jefferson the incurables who cried from pain. The charges against Mrs. Barlow's favorite attendants are more serious. They are accused of beating the uneasy patients or of giving them opiates without the orders of the physicians in charge, and the case of James Botten is recalled. It is alleged that because Botten was querulous the attendants gagged and shackled him and pumped morphine into him till he died. Joe Middleton, an attendant, is said to have tortured the patients, and besides to have made money enough out of the home to buy five wagons and start up in the teaming business.

Five persons have given a partial corroboration of the charges of mismanagement in the bill, which asks for the removal of Mrs. Barlow and Mr. Higinbotham.

The defendants answer with a general and a specific denial, averring that the charges are inspired by the spite and malice of disappointed women who are in the minority. It says that Mrs. Hamill and Mrs. Wilce both signed reports at one time exonerating Mrs. Barlow. The Botten case had been specially investigated, and Mrs. Barlow had been proven innocent. Jones was actually insane. The undertaker denied that the man had ordered him to break Salisbury's leg. In this way the answer took up the main points of the bill, denying them one by one.

The Judge said he would look into the law over night and find out whether the investigation could proceed without the aid of the Attorney General.

HASTENING BACK TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Harrison Goes Over the Pennsylvania and Mr. Morton by the Kankakee Line.

The Presidential party, including Mr. Harrison, Russell Harrison, J. S. Clarkson, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Clarkson, was driven at once to the Union depot upon leaving the Auditorium Monday night, and all shortly retired, being somewhat fatigued by the events of the day. A Pullman sleeper had been substituted for President Roberts' private car, and with one baggage car comprised the special for the return trip. The train pulled out at 11:40 p. m. President Harrison did not desire to return to Indianapolis, as his presence was required at the Washington centennial ceremonies today, and the illness of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Scott Lord, who died there yesterday morning, called the other relatives to the Capital. The route taken was via Fort Wayne, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg, over the Pennsylvania Central, and from Harrisburg to Washington over another branch of the Pennsylvania system.

The Vice-President and his party left the city by special train over the Kankakee line at 11 p. m. They were driven direct from the Auditorium to the Illinois Central depot, where their train, consisting of President Ingalls' private car and a baggage car, was in waiting. In the party were the Vice-President, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Sands, and R. S. Chilton Jr. The route is via Cincinnati, thence over the Chespeake & Ohio to Washington.

ONCE MORE IN OLD LIBBY PRISON.

The Prisoners of War Association Holding Its Reunion—Times of Suffering Recalled.

The bitter sufferings of the prisoners of war, whose memories hover about Libby Prison, almost lived again when 100 or more veterans entered the old walls of the Libby Prison War Museum yesterday and swapped experiences while in the same old building down in Richmond, on the banks of the James. They were the ex-prisoners of war of the Union army holding their annual reunion. There were the same beams between which they had lainon their sides, "for we didn't have room enough to lie on our backs," explained old Terrence Clark, who took the first brick out of the wall when the tunnel was dug and 105 men escaped from the prison; and he pointed out the hole in the wall that they had made. Col. A. D. Streight of Indianapolis, who had laid the plan for the tunnel, was there, too, and with him were several of the prisoners who succeeded in reaching the Union army.

In the afternoon the ex-prisoners met on the top floor, the attic rather. Gen. Hobart, who presided, expressed the sentiment that all shared when he said: "We dreamed much, we dreamed lofty dreams when we lay in Libby Prison. But we never dreamed that the two sections would be so unified that we could meet again in the old prison walls, not on the banks of the James, but removed to the shores of Lake Michigan."

Gen. W. H. Powell of Belleville, Ill., delivered an address, detailing his sufferings in Libby Prison and the routine of daily life there. W. D. Lucas of Iowa, Maj. J. H. McKee of Washington, and Col. Streight followed. Bugler Van Horn repeated the various bugle calls. The Hubbard Quartette sang patriotic songs, and then the exprisoners went to the basement and had pork and beans and coffee. A similar program was carried out in the evening, with Gen. B. M. Prentiss of Missouri, Col. E. R. Stillman of Milwaukee, Col. W. B. McCreery of Michigan, and John W. January of Illinois for speakers.

A FASHIONABLE HEBREW WEDDING.

Miss Sallie Rubovits and Mr. Sigmund B. Wolf Married at Kinsley's.

Kinsley's ballroom was last evening the scene of a fashionable Hebrew wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Sallie Rubovits, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rubovits, and Mr. Sigmund B. Wolf. Dr. B. Felsenthal performed the ceremony at 6 o'clock, in the presence of more than one hundred guests, nearly all of whom were relatives or intimate friends of the families. Mr. Tobias Rubovits, uncle of the bride, was master of ceremonies, while Mr. Frank Rubovits, brother of the bride, and Mr. Harry Wolf, brother of the groom, served as ushers. The bride was attended by two little flower girls, Miss Clara Rubovits and Miss Julia Oberndorf, who, in dainty pink and blue toilets, preceded her in the nuptial train, carrying baskets of roses. The bridal robe was of white satin, made with full train and high-necked corsage. Over it was worn a long tulle veil, falling nearly to the floor and fastened with a spray of orange-blossoms.

The wedding supper was spread on four tables that were adorned with a profusion of flowers. The room was also adorned with plants, smilox, and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have gone East for a tour of two weeks, and will be at home after their return Tuesdays, at their residence, No. 288 Forty-second street.

MRS. BOWER RECEIVES.

Mrs. R. A. Bower of No. 822 North Park avenue gave an enjoyable afternoon reception yesterday. About 200 invitations were sent out, and, despite the unpleasant weather, there were 131 responses. The residence was prettily decorated with floral pieces. Banks of roses rested on the mantels in the dining-room and big balls of flowers hung from the chandeliers in the reception-room and drawing-room. Mrs. Bower was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. E. Benson.

A SOUTH SIDE DANCING PARTY.

Miss Clo Kehoe, No. 4200 Ellis avenue, entertained about sixty of her young friends last evening with dancing. The interior of the house was handsomely decorated with cut flowers. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leclair, Miss Mollie Clowry, Miss Mollie C. Clowry, the Misses Webb, the Misses Byrne, Miss Leckie, Miss Clary, Miss Duffy, Miss Minnie Kelly, Miss Mollie Arlington, Miss Graham, Miss Lydon, the Misses Mullany, Miss Jackson, Miss Hickey, Miss Enright, Messrs. W. J. Clowry, Will Laidlow, Will Lydon, D. Graham, T. J. Duffy Jr., Will Byrne, Paul Jackson, Charles Hickey, T. J. Nelson, and J. H. Van Witzlieben.

THE NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

It Forms the Topic of Discussion at the Social Union's Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Chicago Baptist Social Union at the Grand Pacific last night was of unusual interest, the great Baptist University fund being the principal subject of discussion. That the Baptists of Chicago are greatly interested in the success of the undertaking was shown by the fact that fully 500 of the most prominent members of that denomination were present. Among those from other cities were President E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., of Brown University, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. J. C. Hoblet, superintendent of the Baptist city mission, Minneapolis; the Rev. N. B. Rairden, State superintendent of Iowa missions; the Rev. G. C. First, superintendent Illinois missions; and the Rev. Dr. Nordrup, President of the Morgan Park Baptist Theological School.

After supper, which was served at 7 o'clock, and music, committee reports, and the reading of papers, Jesse A. Baldwin, President, and O. W. Barrett, Secretary, were reelected.

President Andrews spoke on "Christianity and Higher Education." He closed with a tribute to Chicago's position as the great political and educational center of the country and an appeal to the Baptists of Chicago to grasp the opportunity within their reach and build the new university.

The Rev. F. F. Gates followed with a paper: "Higher Education Considered Nationally." The speaker concluded an eloquent consideration of the work to be done by the new university by saying that $800,000 out of the conditional $1,000,000 had been subscribed and that he was confident that the remainder could be raised.

GRAND ARMY POST ELECTIONS.

A Spirited Contest in No. 28—The Result in No. 7.

Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., elected officers last evening. Kirk N. Eastman and Sheriff Matson were rivals for the Commandership, and the contest was spirited. The following were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Kirk N. Eastman; S. V. C., Dr. Robert S. Hall; J. V. C., A. P. Connolly; Surgeon, Dr. A. C. Cotton; Quartermaster, James Gaffney; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton; Officer of the Day, G. R. Tucker; Officer of Guard, George W. Manley. Commander Canute R. Matson, John C. Barker, and D. S. Boicon were unanimously elected delegates to Department Encampment of Illinois to be held at Quincy in February.

At the regular meeting of Whittier Post, No. 7, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., held Wednesday, Dec. 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, W. G. Bangert; S. V. Commander, William W. Stouffer; J. V. Commander, J. L. Slagle; Surgeon, N. E. Schreiber; Chaplain, T. S. Vining; Quartermaster, E. F. Moody; Officer of the Day, John J. Moloney; Officer of the Guard, John Magis.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

The Peculiar Case of Officer Mack.

Officer Robert Mack of the Twenty second Street Station was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging burglary sworn out by John Hanstorf of No. 411½ Twenty-sixth street. It is claimed that he is the man who went through the rooms in the flat occupied by Hanstorf during the absence of the family Monday noon, Dec. 2. The thief was seen to enter and leave the house by Mr. Arch, a druggist on the next corner, and a man named Wagner. The latter is not acquainted with Mack, but Arch is. Arch has repeatedly declared that Mack was the man.

Lieut. Martin Hayes, who has investigated the matter thoroughly, is convinced that it is a case of mistaken identity. He says that at the time of the burglary Mack was acting as stationkeeper at the Twenty-second Street Station, and was on duty, as can be proved by the testimony of at least a dozen officers. The station is about three-quarters of a mile from the Hanstorf domicile. Aside from this is mentioned the utter want of probability in the story. Mack has been an officer traveling in plain dress through that district for years, and is probably known to nearly two-thirds of all the people in it.

The warrant was sworn out at the request of the police, who desired to have the matter come up in court so that the officer might be vindicated. The talk that has been going around the neighborhood Mack feels has injured him greatly. Pending the trial of the case he has been suspended by Chief Hubbard. The prisoner was locked up at the Thirty-fifth Street Station and was afterwards released on bail.

Burglars on the West Side.

Early yesterday morning two burglars forced open the front door of Patrick Murtagh's, No. 111 West Van Buren street, and roused Murtagh and his barkeeper, who were sleeping in a rear room. Murtagh called out, "What's the matter there?" and the response was three shots from one of the burglars, while the other went behind the bar and took all the money in the drawer. The burglars escaped. Shortly afterwards burglars broke into the saloon of Mrs. Sebald, corner of Despiaines and Van Buren streets, and robbed the cash register and a drawer, getting about $160.

Additional Municipal Electric Lighting.

Prof. Barrett has let the contracts for the expenditure of the $300,000 appropriated last spring for the extension of the city's electric light plant The lights on the North Side, covering the territory between the river, the lake, and Division street, will be in operation early in January. The South Side cannot be provided yet because the Lake-Front cannot be used as a site for a power-house. Two power-houses will be completed on the West Side by March 1, when the machinery from the old one will be taken to Bridgeport.

Supt. Felton of the bridewell is about to invite bids for an electric plant to supply 1,000 lights. He has saved from $8,000 to $10,000 out of last year's appropriation for this purpose.

Bazaar at the Church of Our Father.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of Our Father, Grant and Larrabee streets, yesterday inaugurated a bazaar in the vestry-room of the church. The receipts will be used for charitable purposes. The ladies of the Church of the Redeemer of the West Side have donated many articles. A musical program was rendered by the young ladies of the church last evening and another performance will be given tonight. The bazaar will close this evening. The officers who have contributed to the success of the affair are: President, Mrs. D. W. Richardson; Secretary, Mrs. C. Freeman; and Treasurer, J. S. Knapp.

Buried in Sawdust.

Joseph Beuschk, 15 years old, living at No. 20 Zion place, and Richard Watson, 13 years, living at No. 677 Aliport avenue, thought it would be fun about 4:45 o'clock last evening to help Edward Bergman, a sawdust peddler, load his wagon at Maxwell Brothers' box factory, corner of Twenty-first and Loomis streets.

The sawdust in the chute got choked and the two boys went up to the first floor to make an opening. A big mass of sawdust came down and buried them so deep that it took the vigorous exertions of Mr. Maxwell and others to release them. Both were insensible when rescued, and Watson may die.

Kent's Application for Release.

Judge Grinnell set 10 o'clock Thursday for the hearing of the application of W. E. Kent for discharge from jail on the ground that Judge Prendergast in imposing a fine of $500 for violation o the election law did not order that Kent stand committed until the fine was paid. Judge Grinnell intimated that he would have to let Kent go.

Two Fair-Sized Transfers of Real Estate.

Eighty acres at the southwest corner of Reese avenue and Fifty-fifth street were yesterday transferred by E. C. Ware to Hamilton Brown, the consideration being $85,000. The Atlas Manufacturing company was the purchaser of the leasehold on Fulton street, ninety feet west of Desplaines street, for $75,000.

Items.

William Leadville, a boarder at the Stafford House, State street, near Harrison, committed suicide last night by taking morphine.

Bernhard Siegmund, a tobacconist at No. 269 South Halsted street, was closed by the Sheriff on a confession of judgment for $5,971 in favor of John Finzer & Bros.

Lewis B. Cohn, receiver for Perrin & Menzie, increased his bond from $10,000 to $30,000 yesterday. Judge Shepard will hear the application for Cohn's removal for alleged unfitness Friday.

Judge E. H. Gary authorized Adolph Ascher, as assignee, to continue the business of Eggers & Moran, furniture dealers at Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, until further order of the court. This was intended to cover the holiday trade.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 44° above zero; 9 a. m., 44°; 10 a. m., 45°; 11 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 50°; 1 p. m., 52°; 3 p. m., 56°; 6 p. m., 55°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.34; 6 p. m., 29.94.

A bold robbery took place in the Fair yesterday afternoon. Three men grabbed a handbag containing $427, the property of a woman whose name the police refuse to give, and made their escape, employing the bugry belonging to A. Cramer of No. 1236 West Harrison street, which they found standing at the sidewalk.

Michael McFadden, a saloonkeeper at No. 1406 Indiana avenue, wants $5,000 damages from the Chicago City railway company for injuries sustained by the sudden starting of a car from which he was alighting at State and Fourteenth streets in November. He claims to have been dragged twenty-five feet and seriously injured.

Walter Bidgood, the cashier for the landswindling firm of Frederiksen & Co., was arrested yesterday on an indictment. Warrants were sworn out against Peter R. Peterson and Henry Miller on a charge of conspiracy. These men will be held as witnesses to show that Bidgood induced them to sign blank mortgages for a consideration of $5.

Judge Tuley issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Rev. M. V. B. Van Arsdale of No. 518 Sixty-seventh street to produce Mary and William McCooms in court. James McCooms of No. 128 Harrison street, the father of the children, claims to have intrusted the children to the Rev. J. J. Walters of Joliet in May. They were lately turned over to Mr. Van Arsdale, and, it is claimed, he denied the father access to them.

The trial of James J. West and Charles E. Graham, formerly President and Secretary respectively of the Chicago *Times* company, on an indictment for overissue of stock, was begun before Judge Grinnell yesterday. Four jurors were accepted by both sides. Assistant State's Attorney Elliott was assisted in the prosecution by Frank Walker and Col. Dan Munn. Ex-Judge Sidney Smith, Gen. Stiles, and Frank J. Smith appeared for the defendants.

Judge Altgeld's suit against the city for damages to his property at Nos. 222 to 228 Market street, caused by raising the grade in building the Jackson street bridge, engages the attention of Judge Tuthill's court. It is alleged that the change in grade from six inches to three and a half feet makes it necessary to remodel the building, and the tearing up of the street scared away tenants. The city claims that the benefit derived from the bridge more than offsets the damage caused by the change of grade.

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON.

A Rumor That Gotham Will Go Over to the Latter City—World's Fair Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified and visitors invited to attend a Regular Communication of Hesperia Lodge, at their hall corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, 1889, at 7:30. Work. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.

H. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

THE TRIBUNE'S AUDITORIUM ISSUE.

The superb account of the dedication of the Auditorium Building printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE led to an almost unprecedented demand for extra copies of this great issue. The immense regular edition having been exhausted at an early hour in the day, the presses were again put in operation and another large supply of papers printed. Again the demand exceeded the supply, and it became necessary to run off another large edition. The calls for extras continued all day and far into the night, showing the popular regard in which this superb issue of THE TRIBUNE was held. The present supply of papers in THE TRIBUNE counting-room will, it is believed, be sufficient to meet all further demands.

THOSE threats of violence tomorrow against voters and the ticket peddlers of the Citizens' ticket are mere idle words. Policemen armed and in uniform will be stationed at every polling place. Those officers under the law will be under the control of the election judges. It will be their duty to obey such orders, and under the statute "an officer making an arrest by direction of any judge shall be protected in making such arrest the same as if a warrant had been issued to him to make such arrest."

Supt. Hubbard has instructed his men as to this law, and they will doubtless see that it is properly enforced. Failure to do so will be a violation of the law, which can be properly punished by the County Court.

THE Chicago money market was active and rates were stiff at 6@8 per cent. A better feeling prevailed in the local security market. Eastern funds were weak at par. Sterling quotations were higher. Wall street stocks were dull and weak.—The Chicago produce markets were slow, but averaged firmer. There was a better outside buying of wheat, and corn for this month was strengthened by the fact of moist weather, which retards the grading of new grain. As compared with Monday pork and barley closed steady, lard and ribs 2½ cents higher, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats firm, rye 1 cent higher, and flaxseeds ⅜ cent higher.

FIXING TICKETS FOR TOMORROW.

Unless great care is taken by the voters tomorrow in arranging their tickets their vote will not count. Under the terms of the law, which it is not necessary to quote here, each voter has nine votes, which he can distribute equally among five, six, seven, eight, or nine men. Thus he can give one and four-fifths to each of five men or one vote to each of nine. He cannot distribute his nine votes among four men or three men or two men. Nor can he, as some seem to think, give nine votes to one man. He may, however, give one vote each to any number of candidates up to nine.

The law has been interpreted also to mean that where the aggregate votes cast exceed nine or fall below nine, except in cases where single votes are given to all candidates, the ballot is worthless and cannot be counted. Where the votes are not evenly divided also the ballots are worthless.

As THE TRIBUNE has frequently pointed out, the only combinations on a ticket permissible are as follows:

1. One and four-fifths votes for each of five candidates.
2. One and one-half votes for each of six candidates.
3. One and two-sevenths for each of seven candidates.
4. One and one-eighth for each of eight candidates.
5. One vote for each of nine candidates.

Thus on the Citizens' ticket, which has six candidates, with one and a half votes each, if one of the pasters for the party candidates, with one and four-fifths votes designated after the name, is used without change the ballot is worthless, because the aggregate vote will then be greater than nine. On the other hand, if the one and a half paster for the Citizens' ticket is used on one of the party tickets the ballot is also made worthless, because the aggregate is less than nine.

These are matters for the scratching voter, who is likely to be numerous tomorrow, to remember.

GREAT NEED OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In the census report for 1880 it is shown that of all the wealth produced by the manufacturing industries of the United States during the preceding year labor received on an average only 18 per cent. This is no guess work. The official figures are there to substantiate it. *They include labor of every sort.* They include labor in the production of raw materials as well as labor in the fabrication of the finished product. *The census takes into view labor of every description.*—*Chicago Herald.*

The census report of manufacturing industries for 1880 shows that the flouring and grist mills handled the wheat crop of the country and turned it into flour valued at 505 millions. The wages paid by the millers were $17,000,000, and the value of materials brought 441 millions. Does the *Herald* assert that the labor employed in the production of the material called wheat is included in the census figures, which give the total wages of labor at $947,000,000? This $441,000,000 worth of wheat means at least $350,000,000 paid in wages to the farmer, and 50 or 60 millions more represents the cost of transportation—mostly labor.

The slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, paying $10,500,000 in wages in 1880 and handling materials valued at $267,000,000, turned out finished products worth $303,000,000. Is the labor employed in the production of the materials called beeves and hogs and sheep included in the census figures of 947 millions? Of course not.

The American cotton mills, paying $45,000,000 in wages and handling $113,000,000 worth of raw cotton turned out goods valued at $210,000,000. The 110 millions' worth of labor and transportation in that cotton is not in the census tables of 947 millions.

The sugar refineries, paying $2,800,000 in wages and handling raw sugars called materials worth $144,000,000, turned out refined sugar worth $155,000,000. The census tables have nothing to say of the $100,000,000 worth of labor in that raw sugar.

The manufacturers of woolen goods paid out $25,800,000 in wages, handled materials in the form of wool worth $100,000,000, and turned out goods worth $160,000,000. No trace in the census of the $100,000,000 worth of agricultural labor in that wool.

Was there any farm labor in wool, or in cotton, or in sugar, or in wheat, or in live stock? Or does the *Herald* think all these things came into existence spontaneously—"just growed" like Topsy—and that they dumped themselves down free of railroad or water carriage at the door of the refinery, factory, mill, or slaughter-house? Or did the producers give them free gratis to the manufacturers out of pure love? What was it which made these articles so costly for the manufacturer but labor—labor the reward of which is not given in the census returns, though it must be taken into account in calculating the amount of labor in a finished article?

THE TRIBUNE advised the Springfield school authorities to give a little compulsory schooling to the *Register* of that city. They did it with the best of results, for the *Register* is beginning to see the light, and admits it. The Chicago School Board should now look after the sad case of the *Herald* editor and see to it that he gets a little primary instruction for the sixteen weeks required by the law, for while he is fooling some of his readers he is making a laughing-stock of himself among all intelligent people. Compel him to go to school.

VOTING FOR SIX OR FIVE DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

Voters must not forget that the system of balloting which will be in force tomorrow is a peculiar one, and that they will have to look sharp at their ballots or they will rob themselves of a part of their voting power.

There are nine Trustees to be chosen. A voter may therefore put on his ticket the names of nine men, and each of them will be credited with one vote. But it is not likely that many will thus dilute their voting strength, for there is nothing to be gained by it, as the object in view is the election of six or five men who will have the control of the board. To give nine votes to nine men when they could be concentrated on six or five is folly. For the same reason it is not likely that any man will vote for eight persons, which the law authorizes him to do, giving to each a vote and an eighth (1⅛) or for seven persons, giving each a vote and two-sevenths.

The favorite combinations will be six men, each getting a vote and a half (1½), or five, each getting one and four-fifths (1 4-5). It is well, therefore, for the voter to see that he has just so many names, and not more nor less, on his ticket, and that the proper fractions are marked opposite them. If the ticket voted has six names and no fractions are marked each of the six is credited with but *one vote.* If the fractions appear opposite five names and none is written opposite the sixth each of the six gets but one vote. Thus, if the voter takes a ticket with five names on it and scratches one name off each of the remaining four gets but one vote apiece, though one and four-fifths is printed opposite his name.

To state it another way, it is impossible for a man to utilize his whole voting strength, which is nine votes, unless he votes for five or some greater number. If he votes for four or three, no matter what fractions he may mark down, each of his men will get *but one vote,* and he will have cast but four or three votes, as the case may be, instead of the nine the law gives him. If the voter scratches a name off the Citizens' ticket he must be careful to substitute another for it and to mark opposite it one and a half votes (1½), or he will find that he has cast but five votes instead of nine.

The best advice that can be given is to vote for six men a vote and a half apiece or for five men a vote and four-fifths apiece. Any attempt to deviate from that, or to scratch without having a competent adviser, means a loss of votes.

GOV. ALGER'S PROPOSITION.

Gen. Alger's suggestion that the census be so taken as to show "the physical and financial condition of every surviving soldier" might prove of great value if it could be carried out accurately and without delaying or complicating too much the general work of the enumerators. The census-takers could easily ascertain the number of soldiers who are being supported by public charity, but as to those who are not in asylums, but claim to be in indigent circumstances, there might be great difficulty in getting at the facts, particularly if it was supposed the information would be used afterwards in connection with the allowance of pensions. The first Dependent Pension bill was adopted in 1818 and provided a pension for all soldiers who had served nine months and "who, by reason of reduced circumstances, shall stand in need of assistance from their country for support." It had been estimated that this law would cost the country $160,000 per annum, but the expense was soon found to be nearly $3,000,000. The number of suddenly discovered indigent soldiers was astonishing. The applications for indigent pensions were greater than the entire number of soldiers under Washington's command at any one time! It seemed not only that more men had survived than could be supposed on the basis of any known tables of mortality, but that they were nearly all indigent and in need of support from their country. Over one-third the pensions allowed under this first dependent bill were afterwards found to be fraudulent. Men were known to give their property to their children or convey it in trust so that they could describe themselves as penniless and get the dependent pension. The law was afterwards amended so as to require every applicant to file a schedule of his property and take oath to his poverty. In this way some 6,000 cases of fraud were discovered and the bogus paupers stricken from the pension roll. Nothing can be more certain than that like frauds would be attempted under a Dependent Pension bill at this time. A census showing "the financial and physical condition" of each soldier might be of great value if trustworthy information could be obtained instead of statements made with a view to securing a dependent pension in the future.

A QUESTION OF HONESTY, NOT OF PARTY.

Two newspapers—the *Inter-Ocean* and *Times*—are writing thrilling editorials about the vast party issues involved in tomorrow's election, but neither attacks the candidates of the other. Boodlers who have stolen the uniforms of party leaders are hurrying from ward to ward and appealing to Republicans and Democrats to "rally round the flag, boys, rally once again."

But, with the exception of a few deluded partisans, nobody can see why he is invited to the old battle ground on a drainage question or why he should do any rallying. There are no proper party issues, there are no proper party candidates. The flags are carried and the drums are beaten by men whose records have nothing fascinating about them. Is it evidence of Republican loyalty to march behind Coy, who was a leader in the Lake-Front steal? Is it evidence of Democracy to rally for Gahan, who represents only the principles, methods, and wishes of the tax-dodging, tax-fighting, tax-shirking Stock-Yards company?

The great issue tomorrow is: Shall honest or dishonest men get the control of the Drainage Board? Had the ten men nominated by the two conventions been all of approved intelligence and integrity that question would not have arisen, for it would have been settled at the outset, and the voters, or such of them as chose to go to the polls, would simply have had to decide which of the two parties should have the ninth man and the incidental advantages reconcilable with honest and economic administration which might flow from the control of the board.

But the conventions dragged the question outside the domain of party and have made it for the taxpayers one of self-preservation. The capture of the conventions by the boodle elements of both parties and the nomination of men a majority of whom seek to be elected not for party but for personal advantage make the fight for the ninth man not one between Republicans and Democrats, but taxpayers and taxeaters. The question of politics will have to take care of itself; the one to be disposed of tomorrow is of high or low taxes, honesty or boodleism in expenditure, which is of interest to Democrats as much as to Republicans.

Therefore when the boodler comes around disguised as a party orderly sergeant and says "Fall in," there is no necessity for doing anything of the kind, he is an impostor and a fraud. There is no proper party fight, there are no proper party nominees. The party banners are not unfurled, or if they are they float above the heads of boodlers. Vote tomorrow as the duties of good citizenship, as self-preservation, as honesty bid. Vote for men not according to their party label, but according to their reputation for honesty and capacity. Vote against boodle and for economy.

AUDITORIUM ORATORY.

One of the great objects to which the Auditorium has been dedicated is public speaking, and it is anticipated, not without reason, that in the years to come addresses, orations, and lectures by eminent speakers will be heard within that noble interior. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the management conceded so prominent a place to the addresses on the dedication night, and it must be eminently satisfactory to them, as it is to the whole public, to know that the acoustics of the room are so excellent that any speaker can be heard even in its highest and most remote regions.

As a rule, on popular occasions like these addresses are apt to be tedious, but that complaint can hardly be made against those delivered Monday evening. Mayor Cregier, by virtue of his official position, led the display of oratory. Hitherto during his career as a public man his speeches have been somewhat thin and vapid, but his address on this occasion was a genuine surprise. In manner it smacked too much of the country parson and was slow and unctuous to an exasperating degree, but in matter it was dignified and appropriate, and in its peroration the Mayor indulged in a poetical flight of imagery, apropos of the wedding of the Auditorium and the World's Fair, much higher than it was supposed his wings would carry him. THE TRIBUNE has never before been an admirer of Mayor Cregier's speeches, but on this occasion it must compliment him.

The speech of President Harrison was all the more grateful, being in the nature of a surprise, for it had been given out that he would not make any addresses during this hurried trip. It was a great honor that he should come at all, as it involved considerable personal discomfort, but he added to that honor by consenting at the last moment to make a short address, and made it all the more graceful by his apt and appropriate words. Gen. Harrison all through his campaign made an enviable record by his little speeches and his facility for saying just the right words in the right place without once "slopping over." In that way the little Auditorium speech was a gem, and its closing sentence one of the most lofty, dignified, and beautiful of the many sentiments spoken that evening. The speech of the Hon. John S. Runnells was the set oration of the evening, and it was in worthy hands. Mr. Runnells, though not long a citizen here, has already come to the front as the most graceful and finished of our public speakers on occasions of this kind. His polished rhetoric and well rounded periods, the grace and verve of his style, the brilliancy of his diction, and the poetical element in his composition combine to give us that happy blending of the scholar and the speaker of which Col. Ingersoll is an illustration. Gov. Fifer was unfortunate in coming so late in the evening, but his address repaid attention. It was happily conceived and peculiarly graceful, especially in its tribute to the projector of the building. Mr. Peck's name was not on the program, but the audience demanded him with an emphasis which it was impossible for him to resist, and, under the inspiration of the scene and the consciousness of a triumph which would satisfy any man, the quiet, hopeful, persistent President of the Auditorium Association added his mite to the oratory of the evening and did it gracefully and effectively. Thus his monument was dedicated, not only by the harmonies of music but also by the pleasant gift of speech.

HOW GUTHRIE GOT CLARK'S NOMINATION.

As there have been some expressions of surprise on the part of extreme partisans that this paper has not seen fit to support Mr. O. E. Guthrie for Drainage Trustee, it may be as well to give a good and valid reason therefor.

A sufficient one is that he is not a nominee. He was never selected by the Republican Convention. Another and a better man was chosen by the votes of the delegates but was juggled and swindled out of his rights. John M. Clark, and not Mr. Guthrie, is the rightful man whose name should appear on the Republican ticket.

On the last ballot but one, the vote as announced stood Clark, 188; Guthrie, 185; Higinbotham, 4. One more vote would have given Mr. Clark a majority. Before the vote was announced Senator Eckhart, one of the Eleventh Ward delegates, who was acting as secretary, seeing how the vote stood, left the platform, went to the Chairman of his delegation and asked him to change his (the Senator's) vote from Guthrie to Clark, which would have given the latter a majority. Though he was of right entitled to this the Chairman of the delegation *refused to do it,* and so admits in a letter to THE TRIBUNE. He refused to do it because the vote would have nominated John M. Clark and defeated Guthrie. Clark would also have been nominated in spite of this had not the Chairman of the Twelfth Ward delegation voted *three of the members* of the delegation who had left the convention for Guthrie, which he had no authority to do. Their votes should not have been counted at all. They gave nobody any permission to vote them for Guthrie, whom they opposed.

Leaving off these three votes, which were purloined, the real vote of the convention was:

For John M. Clark	189
For O. E. Guthrie	181
For Higinbotham	4

This is a good and sufficient reason why no Republican paper or voter is bound to or should support Guthrie. The decent thing for him to do is to return to the rightful owner the nomination to which he is not entitled. Furthermore, Guthrie is a crank. Furthermore, he has river frontage rights near Willow Springs which may be affected by the drainage channel. He may either be benefited or damaged by the way in which the work is laid out. It is therefore as improper for him to be a Trustee as it is for the Stock-Yards to claim that it is entitled to two men on the board—Coy and Gahan—simply on the ground that it may be enabled to escape its proper share of the cost of the work.

SOME FUTURE USES OF THE AUDITORIUM.

Now that the Auditorium is dedicated and its first season has begun some afterthoughts occur in connection with the relations of the noble building to the whole public. Heretofore, upon occasions of opera seasons, great festivals, conventions, or meetings of any kind, Chicago, as a rule, has been cramped for room, and there has not been space enough to accommodate all in the city who have wanted to go. In consequence people living at a distance have not been able to secure tickets. Now Chicago is in a position to accommodate her country cousins who want to go to the opera or the big meetings. The present season is, of course, an exceptional one, as all Chicago which cares for opera is desirous of attending because it is the opening, but, even for this season, many tickets have been purchased by opera-goers who have come here from long distances.

Another thought is the provision made for the comfort of out-of-town people by the great hotel which occupies the same building and its easy communication with the Auditorium. In the same block also there are two large hotels, so that three or four thousand people can be accommodated after a performance almost by stepping from one door to another. There is no other place of amusement in the country which has these advantages.

Still another thought. The wage-earners of Chicago have a joint interest in the Auditorium with the wealthy classes. The management of the Apollo Club, whose magnificent chorus sang Monday evening, has outlined two sets of concerts for this winter, one for its regular subscribers and the other, with the same artists, chorus, and music, for the wage-earners at merely nominal prices of admission. Replies to the circulars sent out by the officials of the club addressed to employers and asking how many of their employés will take tickets have already been sent in sufficient number to indicate that the seating capacity of the great building will be taxed to accommodate the workingmen. Other entertainments for workingmen only in the form of concerts, lectures, and popular amusements at reasonable prices are already being outlined, so that labor and capital will have a joint interest in the splendid building. In Mr. Peck's own words the Auditorium is "the temple where the rich and the poor and all classes can meet together upon common ground and be elevated and enlightened by the power of music now typified over this arch. It has been built out of the rich man's largess and the poor man's mite for the benefit of all." Gov. Fifer gave voice to the same sentiment in his words: "It is to be a resort preëminently of the people, where the increased number accommodated will bring prices within the reach of those of small means. It has been built to supply a need of the laboring people rather than as an investment for capitalists." Better than all the others, President Harrison gave expression to the same sentiment:

> I wish that this great building may continue to be, to all your population, that which it should be, opening its doors from night to night, calling your people here away from care of business to those enjoyments and pursuits and entertainments which develop the souls of men, which will have power to inspire those whose lives are heavy with daily toil, and in this magnificent and enchanted presence lift them for a time out of those dull things into those higher things where men should live.

THE RIGHT TIME TO LOCK THE STABLE DOOR.

It has been the custom of Chicago to indulge to a greater extent than almost any other city in the country in the old-fashioned pastime of locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen—of displaying energy too late and taking precautions when they were useless.

It is probably to the intensity of business life here that the unwillingness of people to give up five minutes of their time to voting is due, but it is a fact that citizens do fail to vote when they ought to, and as a consequence fly to the courts to do something which they could have done for themselves in a thousandth part of the time at the polls.

It is not unlikely that the election for Drainage Trustees will be another repetition of the old story of neglect. The taxpayers will stay away from the polls, will say that "they have not the time to spare," and will allow the Gahans, and Lynches, and Coys, and other unclean birds that are fighting for the privilege of settling down on the Drainage District and ravaging it to be elected.

There is no necessity for this. There is time enough for each voter to learn the simple issue involved—shall the drainage channel cost fifteen millions or fifty—and to study up the records of the men who are nominated for Trusteeships. If the voter does not know the men, if he never heard of Tommy Lynch, the dashing young distiller, or of Coy of Lake-Front fame, or of Guthrie of the Skokie cut-off, who was not nominated by the majority, or of King, who wants to spend ten millions a year in employing 10,000 men on the drainage channel on "sojering" days' works, let him ask his friends and acquaintances. Some one of them will surely have heard of these great men, and will be able to tell him something about them which may send him to the polls in a hurry to vote against them.

But it may be that the customary sloth and indifference of the taxpaying voter will be displayed and that the gang men will elect their gang candidates. When that has been done, when the horse has been stolen, the taxpayers who did not turn out will find that they have made a mistake, and will appeal to the courts. They will fight the Drainage act bitterly and persistently at great expense for lawyer fees. They will take advantage of every technicality and every opportunity for delay. They will try to fight off the robber job when the corrupt men whose election they might have prevented will have a chance to handle the taxes of the community. They may succeed, after much litigation and much labor and expense and vexation, but it would be far cheaper and better for them to lock the stable door tomorrow by electing honest Trustees.

PROMOTER SYNDICATES.

It is reported that the English are not taking kindly to the offered investment in the Minneapolis flour mills. There was little trouble in gaining original subscriptions to the stock, but when these first buyers sought to unload on the English general public, or that part of it which has money to spare for the buying of industrial stocks, they encountered an apathy which was to them a painful surprise. Less than 40 per cent of the rounded out stock has been subscribed for, which leaves a wide margin of present loss to the projectors, or those who insured them, to say nothing of the huge profits they anticipated would fall to their lot as promoters of the scheme. And now they are being taunted in the public journals with their lack of success, which is adding insult to self-inflicted injury.

The fact seems to be that the projectors miscalculated the strength of the nominal position. There is to the British public no magic in the names of Washburn and Pillsbury, though they be heralded far and wide in the Northwest. The mills hitherto operated under those names as titles have sent vast quantities of flour to the United Kingdom, but it is doubtful if 1 per cent of it has reached the consumer there in any other guise than as English ground. The same rule obtains with that as with American beef and hog product. John Bull is willing to pay top prices for it if beguiled with the assurance that the material is of home manufacture, while he would turn up his nose at the idea of eating either if he thought it came from the United States. Of course he is accommodated in his little prejudice, as the "nation of shopkeepers" contains few who would allow such a paltry consideration as that to interfere with the "earning of an honest penny." Hence the belief by the good folks around the Falls of St. Anthony that the flour bags and barrels sent thence belt the civilized world does not extend to the old country, and the average Englishman would receive with an incredulous stare the suggestion that anybody in the (to him) far Northwest could help to fill his daily void. The fame achieved in this part of the world by the gentlemen referred to may be a lasting one, but on the other side of the Atlantic it amounts to no more than that of the soldier who is killed in battle and has his name misspelled in the bulletin that announces the victory.

This, however, is not a matter of such importance as is the question how much the business of the mills will be affected by the transfer. It is hardly probable that the sales in England will be increased as a consequence, unless the flour should be offered to dealers on such terms as would reduce the profits of the syndicate to a mere song. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that their business in the United States will experience a decided falling off because of the prejudice which some will entertain against the production of a foreign corporation in our midst. In such case the reticence of the British investor would be justified by the facts of the case. There is thus room for a wide margin of doubt as to the paying success of this venture, though the property has hitherto paid reasonably well and had a fair prospect of continuing to do so had it remained in original hands. There is still more reason for query in regard to some of the other purchases made and in progress for the purpose of operating industrial enterprises in this country with avowedly foreign capital. The distinction may even become an odious one in the future if the conduct of these undertakings should develop features that may be designated as anti-American by business rivals anxious for every opportunity to belittle them in the estimation of buyers.

MORMONISM IN ARIZONA.

There is a general impression that the evil of Mormonism is confined to Utah, and thus far Congress has evidently shared the same opinion, as its legislation has been restricted to that Territory. It is apparent, however, that the time is not far distant when the Government will have to legislate for other Territories to check the schemes of that subtle and insidious church.

The Arizona papers contain numerous protests against the invasion of that Territory by the Latter Day Saints and the hold they are securing upon its politics and educational system under the immediate auspices and direct interposition of their church. The Albuquerque (N. M.) *Citizen* of a recent date contains a letter from Arizona written by Robert E. Morrison, son of Albert L. Morrison, who is well known in this city, which confirms the reports of the rapid spread of Mormonism throughout the Territory. Today Arizona is practically in the hands of the Mormons, and politically they control the balance of power. Mr. Morrison furnishes the following illustration: "In the County of Apache, at the election in the fall of 1888, out of 843 votes the Mormons cast 925, and every one of them voted for the Democratic ticket under positive instructions from the church. This will apply with like force to the other counties of the Territory where the Saints live." They hold the balance of power, and it is thrown into either political camp as the church dictates, and thus in every instance the candidates of the church are elected.

A still worse feature of Mormonism in Arizona is its hold upon the public-school system. In Apache County the church controls it. The Superintendent of Schools is a Mormon, likewise two or three members of the Examining Board, and this board issues teachers' certificates. "During the last year," says Mr. Morrison, "certificates have been issued to Mormons only, many of whom are utterly devoid of the qualifications which a teacher should possess. In every Mormon school district a Mormon teacher is found and Gentile teachers are unable to obtain positions." Polygamy is openly practiced. First wives, too old for child-bearing, are bundled off to Utah and their husbands are living with polygamous wives in defiance of law, because they control it, and these women vote at school elections, putting themselves on record as unmarried. The testimony recently taken in the Salt Lake cases convicted the Mormons upon their own admissions of being disloyal to the Government of the United States. This disloyalty is not confined to Utah. In a recent sermon delivered at Snowflake, in Arizona, John Henry Smith, one of the Apostles, uttered the most treasonable sentiments and defied the authority of the Government. At Springerville and other places the National flag has been hoisted upside down and otherwise insulted.

As the lines have been drawn tighter in Utah the church has quietly sent out its colonies into Arizona and New Mexico. These colonists have carried with them the dogmas and practices of the church and put them into force as soon as they are strong enough. Slowly but surely they are spreading the pestiferous doctrines of polygamy and disloyalty throughout these Territories, controlling politics and dominating education. Evidently it is folly to temporize any longer. Heroic measures must be adopted. Congress must grapple with the evil. The testimony in the Salt Lake cases shows that existing legislation fails to get at the root of the evil. Either, therefore, some new and drastic measures must be devised or Congress must confess itself powerless to overcome the disloyalty of the Mormon Church and compel obedience to law.

ACCORDING to the newspaper reports Mr. Irus Coy talked on drainage for half an hour last evening at one of his meetings, and during the course of the entertainment made some slight reference to the treacherous vote which he gave in 1869 in favor of the Lake-Front steal bill, and his further vote in favor of passing the steal over the veto of Gov. Palmer, who gave the best and strongest of arguments why the rotten, corrupt job should not go through. But Mr. Coy's explanation was not full enough. It did not explain his reasons for voting for the bill. He did not tell whether he did it out of malice for Chicago, or because he was a fool and knew no better, or because there were inducements held out to him which he, being an impecunious man and anxious to make his fortune in the world, could not afford to disregard. Yet that information was what the people were hankering after. They wanted to know why Coy voted as he did, and whether Coy would explain all that was said of him in the Chicago papers at the time he voted for the corrupt bill—rough things they were, Coy will remember.

But they were disappointed. Coy skulked. He dodged. He did not let out all the "perilous stuff" that he has on his memory. He fell back on the customary resort of people in his plight, and began blackguarding the newspapers. He made lying insinuations about some Chicago paper which in 1869, he said, would have been for the Lake-Front steal for a price. Did his friend Mack tell him about this? But the story is false. There was no such paper. All the Chicago papers were as a unit in denouncing the bill which Coy supported. Therefore Coy dared give no name to the tissue of lying insinuations he wove for fear he would be called to account for libelous utterances.

THIS is the shameless, open way in which the *Inter-Ocean* editorially indorses the proposition that the Stock-Yards company be given two representatives—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—on the Drainage Board, so it may escape its just share of the burdens of taxation and unload them on other people:

> The first man nominated by the Republican convention for Drainage Trustee was the Hon. Irus Coy of Hyde Park. He had, substantially, the solid support of the wards formerly composing Hyde Park and Lake. For some sixteen years he has resided in the former and done business in the latter. He is *the attorney of the Union Stock-Yards,* one of the greatest business organizations of the country, and which *has enormous property interests to protect.* He was induced to be a candidate, *primarily, because that corporation felt the need of having a Board of Trustees* which would keep down [its] expenses.

How many voters will indorse this brazen confession by voting against their own interests?

MR. IRUS COY took the floor night before last and gave what he pretended to call an explanation of the Lake-Front steal and his vote for it. According to him all there was to that bill was the forced sale by the city to the railroad companies of the three blocks between Monroe and Randolph for $800,000, which the city claimed was only about half the true value. The twenty years that have passed by since Coy voted to pass the huge Lake-Front steal over Gov. Palmer's veto have weakened his memory. He forgets that the important part of that measure, that which met with the most bitter and persistent hostility from all Chicagoans, was the gift—not the sale—of the outer harbor of the hundreds of acres of submerged land worth tens of millions to the Illinois Central. Will Mr. Coy brush up his memory and explain his vote for that section of the bill which aimed at robbing this city of twenty million dollars' worth of property?

Mr. Guthrie Not a Regularly Nominated Candidate.

THE TRIBUNE has been informed by a Twelfth Ward delegate in the recent Republican Sanitary Convention that on the ballot on which Mr. O. W. Guthrie secured his alleged nomination for Drainage Trustee the Chairman of his delegation, William Dunne, a nephew of the said Guthrie, cast the solid vote of such delegation for Guthrie, though at the time *three delegates opposed to Guthrie* were absent. Had those delegates not been counted for Guthrie he would have been defeated and John M. Clark would have obtained the nomination. Add to this fact that Mr. George Birkhoff Jr., a real-estate agent, who was Chairman of the Eleventh Ward delegation, writes to THE TRIBUNE to say, among other things: "Senator Eckhart wanted to vote for Clark when he saw that his vote would nominate him." This is a voluntary confession on Mr. Birkhoff's part that as Chairman of the Eleventh Ward delegation he prevented a proper expression by the convention, that by failing to announce Senator Eckhart's vote as the latter wished it announced he prevented the nomination of Clark and secured the nomination of Guthrie. All changes in votes at the instance of those casting them were proper before the announcement of the full vote. Senator Eckhart left his seat on the platform, went to where his ward delegation sat, and *demanded that his vote should be properly announced.* Mr. Birkhoff refused to make the announcement thus unfairly and improperly preventing Mr. Clark's nomination. Can nominations secured as Mr. Guthrie's was have any claims to loyal Republican support? Guthrie did not receive the vote of the majority of the convention and was fraudulently declared a nominee, when in fact John M. Clark received a majority of the votes.

NOW FADES the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where yon wild-eyed men since yesternight
Have fought for tickets and got naught but colds.

—Elegy in a Congress street front yard.

IT is surely not forgotten that Col. Bob Ingersoll once said: "In the dark night of death hope sees a star, and listening love may catch the rustle of a wing." His latest utterances, upon which excitable correspondents base the statement that he is becoming a convert to Christianity, are no stronger in that direction than the words we have quoted. There has always been a string tied to the Colonel's atheism.

BLANK the Auditorium! If I can only get out of this crowd alive I'm going back to New York. This is too big a town for me!—*Frantic Gotham Reporter.*

MOTTO of the teacher of penmanship: Be sure you write, and then go ahead.

MR. SILCOTT may turn up some time as an English syndicate.

MR. IRUS COY in his lame-dog defense of his vote for the Lake-Front steal said that there was one of the Chicago papers of 1869 which offered to support the scheme for a price, and when it failed to get it opposed the measure. He neglected to state the name of that journal. The papers then publishing in this city were THE TRIBUNE, *Times, Journal,* the *Inter-Ocean* under its first name, and the *Post.* As THE TRIBUNE was from first to last a bitter and uncompromising enemy of the steal it knows that it was not referred to, and it is for the editors of other papers to refresh their memories and look up their files and see where they stood. The *Post* is dead, but the *News* bought its franchise, and may have some one around its office from whom Mr. Lawson can get the attitude of the defunct sheet at that time. It is a pity Mr. Coy was not more definite, for it would save much searching of old records. No hunting is necessary to find Coy's record, however. The House journals of 1869 give it in full, though they are silent as to what he took his reward in for his treacherous course towards this city.

AN aged widower in Kansas City who feared a breach of promise suit from one young woman, made love to another, deeded a large amount of his property to the latter, and was then, sad to relate, jilted by his second love. The way of the gray-headed lover with two youthful sweethearts is indeed hard.

IT is often said of the Ohio man that he "gets there with both feet." The Ohio man known as Mr. Silcott seems to have got there with both hands.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Implements.

Police Court Shyster (to plainly-dressed witness)—"I presume, my good fellow, you are a laborer?"

Witness (civil engineer)—"You are right. I am a workman, sir."

"Familiar with the use of pick, shovel, and spade, I presume?"

"To some extent. Those are not the principal implements of my trade, though."

"Perhaps you will condescend to enlighten me as to your principal implements?"

"It is hardly worth while. You don't understand their nature or use."

(Loftily)—"Probably not, but I insist on knowing what they are."

"Brains."

A Severe Shock.

A shriek came from the parlor, and the mother rushed into the room in great agitation.

"What is it, my daughter?" she exclaimed. "Has this—this person from New York been rude or uncivil?"

"Not intentionally, mamma," said the young Boston maid, faintly. "But it was a painful shock. He said 'hippopotamuses' instead of 'hippopotami.'"

The Black Flag of St. Louis.

Kansas City *Star:* The St. Louis papers announce that St. Louis "will fly the black flag," and that "now it is delay or anything to beat Chicago. Some friends of St. Louis will vote for 'no Fair' rather than see the location go to Chicago." This is all very well from a St. Louis standpoint, but as Chicago is the second choice of nearly all the Missouri Congressmen St. Louis will probably experience trouble in delivering goods. Western people are not partial to black flags in the home camp.

PERSONALS.

Jeff Davis' death leaves James Campbell of Philadelphia the sole survivor of the Cabinet of President Pierce.

Gladstone's 80th birthday will be celebrated in England with considerable rejoicings. It comes the 29th of this month.

Gen. Boulanger will not probably be a great success as a lecturer in this country, but, mounted on his historic horse, he would be a first-class attraction in a dime museum.

The Comte de Paris will spend the remainder of his days in England. The Count has had a touch of gout of late. For a time he is more interested in his toes than his manifestoes.

Gov. Mellette of South Dakota appears to be something of a political buzz-saw. In a published letter he denounces a political opponent as not only a liar but a coward. Politics is getting hot in the new State.

Boswell Beardsley of North Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y., has distributed mail to the people of that village for sixty-four years, having held the office of Postmaster under nineteen successive Presidents.

Calvin S Brice lives in New York, is worth $2,000,000, and has given nothing to the World's Fair fund. There is no United States Senatorship seeking a purchaser in New York, and Calvin has use for all his spare change in Ohio.

Ben Butterworth, Congressman from Cincinnati, has determined to abandon politics entirely. He has built up a large law practice in Washington, and will settle there permanently. This will be pleasant news to several prominent politicians in Ohio.

The Czar of Russia receives from his gold mines in Eastern Siberia about 3,000 pounds of pure gold every year. As he has recently developed a great fondness for the American game of draw poker, it is about time for him to "grub-stake" some prospectors for new placers.

George W. Cable has been guilty of a serious offense against the sensibilities of good society in Nashville. According to the *American,* during his recent visit to that city he "was entertained by J. C. Napier, colored, where he spent a most agreeable evening in the society of our colored élite."

Princess Christian, the second and most popular daughter of Queen Victoria, is on the eve of entirely losing her sight. She has been suffering for some time past from an affection of the eyes similar to that which afflicted her great-grandfather, King George III. of England, and also her first cousin, the late King of Hanover, both of whom were totally blind during the last forty years of their lives.

Joel Barlow, the author and patriot, who died in 1812 while on his way to meet Napoleon in France to get the latter's signature for a treaty of commerce with this country, is buried in Poland. The Historical Society of Connecticut, his native State, has decided to memorialize Congress to remove the remains to Putnam, Conn., and give them a resting place in the State Park that is now being laid out.

The Comte d'Eu is so unpopular that in a tour through North Brazil he was hissed in the seaports. What most rendered him unpopular was his having gone into a speculation which made him a slum landlord. He had some ground near Rio which was likely to sell if held over for a great price. Meanwhile he arranged to build on it quite a town of hovels for the negro wharfingers and other colored working folks, who were pushed out into the suburbs by town improvements. Rackrents were asked, and the Count's agent was a hard man, who took the law of non-paying tenants.

CURRENT NOTES.

No one is satisfied with his own fortune nor dissatisfied with his own wit.—*St. John Globe.*

Money makes the man in cases where the man has honestly made the money.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It's a great thing to be a poor man. Why, inability to buy an opera box is alone a clear saving of about $5,000.—*Puck.*

Nothing suits a cross man more than to find a button off his coat when his wife has not time to sew it on.—*Alcalson Globe.*

The man who has dominion over himself is very great, but even he cannot always control his youngest child.—*Som

EDGAR SALTUS' LIAISONS.

THE AUTHOR OF SO MANY EROTIC NOVELS SUED FOR DIVORCE.

A Domestic Storm, a Confession, and Then a Hurried Departure for Europe—Mrs. Saltus Names Elsie W. Smith and Fanny Girvan as Corespondents—A Remarkable Craft to Be Launched from Brooklyn Today—The Story Behind a Chicago Divorce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The "Pace That Kills" has been too rapid for even so fiery a young gentleman as Mr. Edgar E. Saltus in connection with domestic harmony. The author of so many erotic novels for giddy girls to gloat over in secret and to blushingly declare their ignorance of in public has been in the habit of conducting his own little liaisons in his private life, and they have finally brought him to the divorce courts. The novelist is in appearance a fair type of the fast New-Yorker of the day. He is about 30 years of age—possibly a year or two over 30—rather below the average in height, with pleasant though sharp features and dark complexion. As a writer his books first began to attract attention in 1884 or 1885, before the erotic style came into great vogue. It was particularly on account of this naughtiness that they were first criticised, and, though they were less daringly suggestive than some of his later efforts, they found a fair sale. Almost ever since Belford, Clarke & Co. of Chicago opened their New York house they have acted as his publishers, and when they failed recently it was rumored that Saltus was among the authors who suffered most severely.

EDGAR E. SALTUS.

There was a scene at his home immediately before his departure for Europe a short time ago that might bear to be fully described in one of his novels—a little domestic episode that might fitly terminate the exploits of one of the lustful characters he knows so well how to portray. There was a storm probably, a confession certainly, and a rapid drive to a steamship pier.

It does not seem; probable that Mrs. Helen E. Saltus, who began a suit for divorce, was entirely ignorant of her husband's life and lived in happy security before he made his confession. When the novelist visited Saratoga Springs last summer every girl in the place seemed to think that he must be a very, very bad man, and all sought introductions to him and flocked around him. Whatever Mrs. Saltus may have suspected she now openly accuses her husband of undue intimacy with two girls during the period extending from June, 1888, to November of this year. With one of them, Elsie W. Smith, she charges him with having been intimate at his own home, No. 36 West Nineteenth street, and other places. The other name mentioned is that of Fanny Girvan, and the meeting places specified are No. 36 West Nineteenth street and Coney Island.

Mrs. Saltus made an affidavit alleging these slips from the path of virtue on the part of her husband and announcing his departure for Europe. Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court today granted an order allowing Mrs. Saltus to serve the summons in her suit by publication. Edgar Saltus' brother, a poet known for his dreamy sonnets and verses reflecting a peaceful, religious mien, died a few weeks ago at his home on the Hudson.

[HYDRAULIC PONIES WILL BE USED.

A Remarkable Craft to Be Launched from South Brooklyn Today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Tomorrow morning a most remarkable craft will be launched from the ship-yard of James Lennox, South Brooklyn. The boat has been named the Evolution, and was built by Mr. Lennox for W. M. Jackson, the designer of the craft and patentee of the novel machinery with which she is to be equipped.

The Evolution is built on a new plan, there being no knees or frames used in her construction, and with the exception of two or three deck beams her hull is free from all obstruction. She is 108 feet over all, 23 feet beam, and 6½ feet deep, from underside of deck to the bottom planking. Owing to the tremendous spread the hull takes from the keel she will draw, it is claimed, less than four feet of water.

The boat is to be run by hydraulic power by forcing out a vast quantity of water through a small pipe under a great pressure. To carry out this plan a pumping engine of 1,000-horse power has been constructed. The water is pumped into the vessel through eight inch pipes on either side of the keel about midships, and is then forced out through three-quarter inch pipes at the stem or stern, according to the desired motion of the vessel forward or backward. The ends of the latter pipes are covered with movable collars, which can be turned in any direction desired, and by this means the vessel is steered. Instead of a wheel the pilot steers with two levers, one for forward action and the other for a stern movement of the vessel.

The boiler of the vessel is about fourteen feet wide, fourteen feet from end to end, and eight feet high, has two fire doors at either end, and contains nearly four and one-half miles of steel pipe, every inch of which is exposed to the fire contained within the boiler. With this great heating surface it is not strange that the great pressure thus obtained forces the water through and out of the three-quarter inch pipes at the rate of about 600 feet per second, or over 36,000 feet —about six knots—per minute. It is confidently expected that the boat will be able to run at least twenty-five miles an hour.

FACTS BEHIND A CHICAGO DIVORCE.

Why Mrs. Waddingham Separated from Her Millionaire Husband.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Saturday last, in Chicago, a divorce was granted to Mrs. Wilson Waddingham from her husband, the millionaire cattle king. The story which leads up to the decree is one of unusual interest. They were married in 1886, when both were poor but thrifty. Waddingham managed to obtain a grant of thousands of acres of land in Mexico, and from this one opportunity he dates his prosperity. Ten years ago he began the erection of a palace in West Haven. The operation extended over the entire ten years. The house cost $365,000. Waddingham's prosperity weighed heavily on his wife. She was not used to an extravagant life and protested loudly.

Six years ago, four children having been born to them in the meantime, their relations became strained, and it was mutually agreed to separate. Having agreed to a yearly allowance of $25,000 to the wife and $10,000 a year to each of the children, and having given $50,000 to his daughter at the time of her marriage to ex-Senator W. B. Mills, Mr. Waddingham left his family. Three years ago he went to Chicago and became a resident of that city. Some time ago Mrs. Waddingham, now living in this city, began a suit for divorce in a Chicago court against her husband. The decree carries with it an allowance equal to the previous alimony.

COL. LEYBOURN STILL IN THE RING.

Endeavors to Ascertain the Names of His Alleged Backers in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Col. W. G. Cameron Leybourn was today called upon by some of the people he has interested in his big banking scheme to disclose the names of the eight prominent New York capitalists who, as he claims, are associated with him in the organization of the Universal Association Bank and Trust company in America. After the interview was over a reporter asked a railroad promoter who had been present whether the result had been satisfactory.

"Well," he replied with some hesitation, "I can say yes conditionally. Col. Leybourn has given me in confidence the names of the eight capitalists of this city who, as he says, stand ready to furnish all the money needed to start the company. I have no doubt in the world of Col. Leybourn's honesty or sincerity, and I think it is only a question of his ability to manage a scheme of the magnitude of this."

Although Col. Leybourn has refused to make public the names of the eight capitalists who were asked to join him, it has been learned that four of the eight were State Treasurer Fitzgerald, President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, President George Williams of the Chemical Bank, and a lawyer named Shannon.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Settlement with the Heir at Law of Mrs. Stewart—"Faust Up to Date."

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Surrogate Ransom, in the proceedings of the revocation of the probate of the will of Cornelia M. Stewart, today signed an order that practically gives permission to ex-Judge Henry Hilton and Charles J. Church, the executors under the will, to make any settlement they can with the heir at law and next of kin of Mrs. Stewart and prepare and execute the papers necessary to such settlement. This order was made with the consent of all the counsel engaged. In all probability, whatever the terms of settlement may be the heirs will receive it as something of a Christmas present, and it can be taken for granted that it will not be a small one.

The Sabbath Union Convention.

The formal opening of the American Sabbath Union Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle took place this morning. Resolutions were introduced by Col. Elliott F. Shepard, recommending that Congress shall so amend the Revised Statutes that the term of the President of the United States will commence on the first Wednesday in March after his election instead of the 4th day of March as heretofore. The reason given by the resolutions for this recommendation is that there would be avoided the immense amount of Sabbath desecration and labor necessary at present. The Rev. W. W. Atterbury spoke on "Sunday Laws and Their Enforcement," and L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary of the Citizens' Law and Order League of Boston on the methods of that society.

"Faust Up to Date."

A large crowd of American Anglomaniacs witnessed tonight the first production here of the English burlesque by George Sims and Henry Pettit with the absurd title "Faust Up to Date." The piece is as pointless and witless as anything ever done in this city, and apparently the manager has scoured all London for the worst possible actors and singers to inject into this London Gayety company to increase the dullness of the play itself.

A Coal Firm in Financial Trouble.

The large wholesale coal dealing firm of Alpers & Swarthout, whose offices are in the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway, are in serious trouble. The rumor of their failure was circulated this afternoon, and the amount of their liabilities was variously stated, the best authorities placing the figure at $200,000.

Trying to Impeach Bookstaver.

The members of the New York Bar Association unanimously decided last night that the conduct of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas in connection with the Flack case needed investigation. A court of impeachment is likely to be called for.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, clearing in Ohio, northwesterly winds, lower temperature.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in inches for 24 hours.
Montreal	29.94	8	12	N. W.	Clear.	....
Minnedosa	30.12	6	14	N.	Fair.	....
New York	30.30	46	8	S.	Cl'udy	....
Washington, D. C.	30.26	46	10	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.24	54	6	S.	Clear.	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	60	12	S. W.	Fair.	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.26	66	8	E.	Clear.	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.24	64	12	E. E.	Clear.	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.16	70	16	S.	Clear.	....
New Orleans, La.	30.20	70	8	S.	Clear.	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.16	68	12	S.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.06	68	12	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	64	6	S. W.	Cl'udy	.24
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	50	26	S. E.	Rain.	.26
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	56	26	S. E.	Rain.	.22
Rochester, N. Y.	29.92	60	24	S. E.	Rain.	.10
Erie, Pa.	29.90	58	20	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Cleveland, O.	29.80	68	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	.24
Sandusky, O.	29.72	54	60	S. W.	Rain.	1.54
Toledo, O.	29.74	56	56	W.	Fair.	.04
Detroit, Mich.	29.70	46	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	.36
Alpena, Mich.	29.68	36	36	E.	Rain.	.30
Manistee, Mich.	29.58	40	45	S.	Cl'udy	.18
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.60	48	50	S. W.	Rain.	.42
Marquette, Mich.	29.72	32	34	E.	Snow.	.19
Port Huron, Mich.	29.72	46	40	S.	Cl'udy	.10
Chicago	29.72	52	58	W.	Cl'udy	.62
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.66	52	44	W.	Rain.	.56
Green Bay, Wis.	29.64	34	40	W.	Rain.	.50
La Crosse, Wis.	29.84	40	42	W.	Cl'udy	.50
Duluth, Minn.	29.78	30	36	N. W.	Rain.	.32
St. Paul, Minn.	29.86	36	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	44	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	40	50	N. W.	Clear.	.20
Dubuque, Ia.	29.84	46	48	N. W.	Clear.	.30
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	66	70	S. W.	Clear.	.50
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	62	66	W.	Clear.	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	58	72	W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	46	64	N. W.	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.14	42	50	W.	Clear.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.04	32	46	W.	Clear.	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.08	40	48	W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	28	30	W.	Clear.	....
St. Vincent	29.96	10	24	N. W.	Clear.	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.04	14	28	N. W.	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	30.10	8	22	Calm.	Foggy.	....
Helena, Mont.	29.82	28	32	S. W.	Snow.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	34	44	S. W.	Clear.	....
Denver, Colo.	30.08	38	52	S. W.	Clear.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.26	38	54	Calm.	Clear.	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	52	64	S. E.	Clear.	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.90	46	46	S.	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore.	29.70	42	8	S.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco.	30.04	54	10	S.	Rain	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

New York—Arrived, the Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Hamburg—Arrived, the Bohemia, from New York.

London—Sighted, the Montana and Weser, from Baltimore.

Rotterdam—Arrived, the Ohio, from Baltimore.

Liverpool—Arrived, the Connemara, from New Orleans.

London—Sighted, the Princess, from Galveston for Bremen.

Palermo—Sailed, the India, for New Orleans.

FAILURE OF A BANK AT ABILENE, KAS.

The First National Suspends, with Liabilities Estimated at $116,000.

ABILENE, Kas., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The First National Bank, supposed to be the strongest in the city, closed its doors at noon today. The bank had been doing a good business up to Oct. 28, when the failure of the Abilene Bank caused creditors to grow uneasy. Those in the East sent in their certificates of deposit and gradually the reserve fund was exhausted. Valuable lines of discount were closed and reinvestments refused owing to the nervousness felt regarding Kansas properties. An attempt to realize on properties taken in the flush times of 1884-'87 was fruitless, and the crash came. The liabilities are given at $116,254.59. The assets are nominally $288,492.67, but this amount is partly composed of mortgages on Western lands, which can never be realized on at anything like their face value. There are also city lots held as property of the bank, which are practically worthless, so that the resources will be considerably diminished. The deposits remaining are less than $5,000, and stockholders are abundantly good for that amount, though they will be drawn on heavily.

The capital paid in is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. These are held by about 150 stockholders scattered all over the nation. Large blocks are held in Freeport, Ill.; Rochester, Victor, and Canandaigua, N. Y.; Madison, O.; Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts. The Abilene holders are chiefly the officers and directors. J. E. Bonebrake is President, G. W. Hurd Vice-President, and Harry A. Hays cashier. The crash coming as it has upon the heels of the other failure has made the business-men of the city feel blue. The three remaining banks have increased their resources to the fullest possible extent, and it is believed will weather the crisis. Every business house has been more or less affected by one failure or the other. The bank's affairs have been turned over to the Controller of the Currency and will be settled by the Government. There will be no attempt made to reopen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—P. S. Hawk & Co., general commission merchants, will make a general assignment tomorrow. The company's stock was attached today by Eastern creditors for amounts aggregating $13,000. The liabilities of the firm are about $30,000; assets, $15,000.

Shot Because He Wouldn't Steal.

ATOKA, I. T., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—At Rock Point, eighteen miles west of here, two cotton-pickers, E. F. and H. Stanley, shot and crippled for life young Lulie Jones, with whom they were working at the time. They proposed to young Jones that he should take care of the dogs while they robbed his brother, and when Jones refused they shot him. They were arrested.

NEARING THE ELECTION.

SUPPORTERS OF ALL THREE TICKETS HARD AT WORK FOR THURSDAY.

Scenes at Headquarters—Present Appearances Indicate the Success of the "Independents"—Workingmen Come Out Strong—They Issue an Address and Will Vote the Citizens' Ticket—Striking Features of the Situation.

[Continued from first page.]

at the house before the polls close. Does such a plan meet your approval? Is it practicable in your own house? We want every worker possible. Will you give the time of such of your employés as are interested in our cause? If so, will you kindly send us a list of the names of those who of their own free will are desirous of working for the Citizens' ticket? Address the headquarters, No. 128 Fifth avenue, at the earliest possible moment. Can I also send to your place of business before the day of election ballots for the Citizens' ticket, and will you distribute them among the employés of your house?

C. L. BONNEY, Secretary. L. J. GAGE, Chairman Campaign Committee.

BUSINESS-MEN TAKING HOLD.

Heavy Firms Issue Circulars to Their Employes and Give Them Election-Day.

The R. T. Crane Manufacturing company issued the following circular to its employés yesterday:

You all are aware that it is the policy of our company not to undertake to influence our men in political matters. For this reason we have always prevented the circulation among them of any political literature, or canvassers to visit our works. We feel that we have no demand upon you for your votes, or any right to use you on any political questions.

But the election which is to take place next Thursday for Sanitary Trustees we regard as purely a local matter—no politics in it—and as the enterprise to be carried out by these Trustees is one of great magnitude, it is of the utmost importance that honest and able men be elected.

It is perfectly evident to us that the nominations made by the two political parties are largely of a class of men who are not qualified for this important duty, and for this reason we would make this departure and use what little influence we have towards the election of the nominees of the Citizens' Committee, who are as follows: Murry Nelson, John J. Altpeter, Dr. A. P. Gilmore, Henry J. Willing, Richard Prendergast, Christopher Hotz.

We are satisfied that these are all good men for this position, and in order to aid their election it is necessary that we lay aside all old political prejudices and make an effort to elect this ticket.

We would say that these men are equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

This work will be materially aided if the Campaign Committee can be supplied with volunteer ticket-peddlers in preference to the old paid ones, and for this reason this committee have requested me to furnish them with volunteers. We shall be pleased to receive the names of all who are willing to do this work, and any such will please hand in their names to the clerk of their department, with full address, ward, and precinct. To all who volunteer and are needed for this work we will make good their wages for the day.

Similar addresses have been sent by other firms to their employés. The Democrats will, of course, shout "coercion" at this. There is nothing in such a cry, however.

A number of business-men who are enthusiastically in favor of the Citizens' movement have announced their intention of closing their houses election-day and allowing their employés to work at the polls in the interests of the third party. W. H. Heagaard & Co., wholesale cigar and tobacco men on South Water street, have announced their intention of so doing and will send twelve of their employés to the polls.

A CAR FAMINE THROUGHOUT KANSAS.

Enormous Crops Which Exceed the Carrying Capacity of the Roads.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—Such extraordinary demands have been made upon the railroads during the last week to move the crops of the Southwest that a car famine is imminent. This morning 700 cars were waiting on the sidetracks in this city either to be sent east or unloaded. Both the elevator men and track jobbers are unable to handle their business for lack of accommodation. One cause of this local blockade is claimed to be the delay occasioned by enforcement of the new grain inspection law. The famine of cars extends throughout Kansas. Complaints are made against all the roads. The railroad men say the car famine is due to the enormous crops, which exceed the carrying capacity of the roads. They all agree that never before has there been such a demand for freight cars and many of the roads have even resorted to boarding up flat and coal cars for the shipment of grain.

Cut in East-Bound Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 10.—General Passenger Agent Taylor of the "Soo" line has given official notice of a cut in rates to the East, owing to the receipt of information to the effect that rates are being cut via Chicago. A Boston round-trip rate of $40, and $35 to Montreal and return, has therefore been announced.

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

U. S. GOLD DOLLARS,

And rare gold, silver, and copper coins.

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"Holiday Guide." SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. High Art.

State and Madison-sts.

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We list today the annexed Catalogue of "Suitable Holiday Gifts," independent of the most tasteful collection of Doulton, Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Old Hall, Sevre, Royal Vienna, Dresden, Hungarian Wares, etc., French and Jap. Bronzes, etc.

Extension Piano Lamps, $4.75 up to $100.

Onyx Top Piano Lamps, $12.75 up to $100.

Banquet Lamps, $2.75 up to $75.00.

It has before been pointed out our prices are ¼ to ⅓ lower in our Art Dept.

50c TABLE, With over 1,000 pieces different sorts 'Bric-a-Brac' Worth up to $2.00.

$1 TABLE, With over 2,000 pieces different kinds Art Ware, Worth up to $3.50.

$2 TABLE, With over 3,000 pieces Art Ware, Worth up to $10.

MARBLE STATUARY, $12.50, $17.50, $37.50 Up to $1,000.

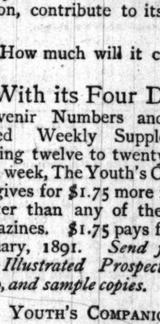
'At Largely Reduced Prices.'

Onyx Top Tables, $7.50 up to $185.

Onyx Top Cabinets, $42.50 up to $250.

Onyx Clocks, $9.95 up to $250.

Onyx Candelabras, $6.75 up to $50.



JOIN THE PROCESSION OF THE "NOBS,"

But do not fail to wear the Celebrated "HANAN'S" Fine Shoes, for now all the best dressed men with the handsomest and shapeliest feet are they who have their "HANAN'S" on. Once purchased, always.

De MUTH & CO., 150 State Street.

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Two Answers.

Before subscribing to any paper you should ask

1. What will it contain?

It is safe to say that no weekly paper in America has more eminent contributors than THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. Across the ocean, Gladstone, Gen. Wolseley, Prof. Tyndall, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Justin McCarthy, and other famous men, write regularly for its columns. In this country, Statesmen like Secretary Blaine, Specialists like Dr. Hammond, Political Leaders like Speaker Carlisle, Authors like H. H. Boyesen and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Scientists like Prof. Shaler, three College Presidents, and more than one hundred other writers, famous in special fields of thought or action, contribute to its pages.

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With its Four Double Souvenir Numbers and Illustrated Weekly Supplements, making twelve to twenty pages each week, The Youth's Companion gives for $1.75 more reading matter than any of the $4.00 magazines. $1.75 pays for it to January, 1891. *Send for the full Illustrated Prospectus for 1890, and sample copies.*

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MAPLE GROVE FARM

A SHIPMENT OF DELICIOUS, OLD-FASHIONED

SAUSAGES.

STANTON & CO.

54 & 56 Madison-st.

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A DELIGHTFULLY PALATABLE LIQUID

Extract of Beef.

A Cup of Beef Tea, Bouillon, Soup, or Gravies instantly made. Put up in 5-oz. and 32-oz. Bottles—Glass Stopper. Sold by Grocers and Druggists throughout the World and the following wholesale houses:

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Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

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IN AGE PURITY AND STRENGTH

In the manufacture of "PABST HOFBRÆU" our aim has been to place upon the market a Domestic Article, fully equal, and in some respects even superior, to the famous Hofbræu of the Royal Bavarian Brewery at Munich. Brewed from the finest imported Bavarian hops and selected barley, especially malted for the purpose after exactly the same methods employed in the manufacture of the original, PABST HOFBRÆU, in point of taste, color, aroma, and general quality corresponds exactly with the beer as it is dispensed at the brewery in Munich. But as it is well known that beer in wood always suffers to some extent by transportation across the ocean, PABST HOFBRÆU will be found brighter and fresher, besides being much cheaper, than the imported article as sold in this country. It is a triumph of home industry and unquestionably the finest beer ever placed upon the American market.

PABST'S HOFBRÆU is For Sale by all leading dealers, or can be ordered in bottles from our Branch Office, corner Indiana and Desplaines-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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Parlor Desks and Escritoires, Secretaries, Book Cases, Stands, Tables, Pedestals, Brass and Wood Easels, Cheval Glasses, Brass Onyx-Top Tables, Chiffoniers, Turkish Chairs, Patent Rockers, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Reed and Rattan Goods, Children's Chairs and Rockers, Children's Cribs and Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Couches, and Divans.

Also full line of Parlor, Bedroom, Library, Dining-Room, and Hall Furniture, Cedar Chests, Andrews' New Gem Folding Beds, &c., &c.

Largest and best assorted stock of the latest designs, woods, and colors at lowest prices in the city. An investigation will pay you.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 Wabash-av., near Jackson.

$1,000 REWARD.

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid by the Town of Athol, Mass., for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who broke into and entered the residence of Henry R. Stowell of said Athol and stole therefrom valuable papers and securities on the night of Nov. 27, 1889.

GARDNER LORD,
HENRY GRAY,
O. F. BLUNT,
Selectmen of Athol.

Athol, Nov. 30, 1889.

The undersigned offers an additional reward of $500 for the recovery of the papers and securities taken from his residence as above described.

Athol, Nov. 30, 1889. HENRY R. STOWELL.

RUPTURE

$100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. Dr. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

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The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, Blindness, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness, Pain in the Back, &c. Patented Aug. 1, 1886. Improved Aug. 1, 1888. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

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Send 4c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HORSE BRAND BAKER IS THE STRONGEST HORSE BLANKET

For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. ATKEN & SONS, Philada., who make the strong 5-A Horse Blankets.

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Done into very clear, sweet, simple English.—W. D. Howells.

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Thomas Nast's Christmas Drawings for the Human Race. Pp. 120. 4to, Cloth, Illuminated, $2.00.

There is no child, or any one in sympathy with childhood, who will not enjoy this charming pictorial.—Boston Traveller.

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Harper's Young People.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. Vol. X., for 1889. With about 750 Illustrations and about 900 pages. 4to, cloth, ornamental, $3.50. Vols. VIII. and IX., $3.50 each. Vols. I. to VII. out of print.

Unsurpassed among periodicals for children.—Saturday Review, London.

By far the choicest juvenile weekly.—Philadelphia Press.

Col. Knox's Boy Travelers.

The Boy Travelers in Mexico. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Northern and Central Mexico, Cape Nearby, and Yucatan. With a Description of the Republics of Central America and of the Nicaragua Canal. By THOMAS W. KNOX. Profusely Illustrated. Pp. xx., 532. square 8vo, cloth, ornamental, $3.

Full of information, which is one of the purposes of Colonel Knox in preparing his admirable stories of travel and adventure, and the whole is set off with appropriate illustrations on almost every page.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Intelligent boys of every degree will find it fascinating reading.—Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.

A capital sea story. . . . It is the production of a writer well skilled in catering to juvenile tastes, and abounds in romantic adventure.—N. Y. Sun.

C. C. Coffin's New Book.

Redeeming the Republic. The Third Period of the War of the Rebellion, 1864-1865. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. Copiously illustrated. Pp. xvi., 478. Square 8vo, Cloth. Ornamental, $3.00.

Clear type, appropriate illustrations, together with an excellent style, combine to make this book of Mr. Coffin's one of the most attractive of the series, if not of the author's productions. One really gets a better idea of the Civil War from such a book as this than from the very thorough record published in The Century.

DENOUNCING THE GANGS.

PRENDERGAST'S STRONG WORDS ON MIKE M'DONALD'S TICKET.

He Carries a Big Audience in North Side Turner-Hall with Him in His Denunciation of the Rottenness of the Democratic Convention — Murry Nelson Pays His Respects to the Republican Nominees at a Third Ward Meeting—Various Gatherings in the Wards.

A large audience of North Side citizens received Judge Prendergast at the North Side Turner-Hall last night with evidences of the best of good will. A Democratic worker with a stentorian voice was stationed at the foot of the stairway to attract a crowd into the lower hall, occupied by the Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic Club, but when Judge Prendergast began to speak the Democratic headquarters were soon deserted.

Mr. Prendergast in his strong denunciation at ganz methods carried the audience with him. "I stand for personal liberty, the rights of man against a machine," he declared. "In an hour there have arisen a host of honest men on the Democratic side to tell Mike McDonald that he is not their leader. Honest Republican voters have determined that the men who betrayed their party, this most infamous and brutal of combinations, must be rebuked. The party that liberated a million slaves cannot bow under the leadership of Irus Coy, who favored the Lake-Front steal."

The Judge then spoke of the "dishonest, false, and tricky" platform put forth by the Democrats. He referred to Gahan's manifesto as a feeble imitation of the platform put forth by the Citizens' party.

"Which is the traitor to his party?" asked the speaker. "Gahan, false to his party platform, false to the honored principles of the grand old party, or he who defies political bummers and their bosses who dare sentence a man to political death unless he yields obedience to them? You Democrats imagine Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas being bound to support the abomination that went out of this hall a few days ago reeking with corruption! I never rendered the Democratic party better service than when I rebelled against the cold, greedy, selfish, corrupt, hellish power which has always brought disaster upon the Democratic party. To those bummers and their masters, who say I am digging my own grave, I say they will find, no matter what the result may be Thursday, that the fight has just commenced. The Democratic party must get rid of these vipers who are poisoning it to death. The purpose of this plundering gang is to drive me from the bench next fall. That is one reason why I accept a nomination for Drainage Trustee and am willing to leave an office of greater emolument. They have no use for me. They know that their acts, if they succeed in grasping the control of this board, will come before me in review, and they have no desire to submit to the honest law of an honest Judge. They remember the straw bailers, they remember Watson, and they remember Billy Kent."

Judge Prendergast related several instances of the open bribery which characterized the Democratic outcome coming under his personal observation. Referring to "Tommy" Lynch, he said he had been put up for slaughter and was being "played for his dust." He stated that the old parties asked the taxpayers to pay $50,000,000 to make Illinois Democratic or Republican.

"This is no pledge," he said. "That every man on these works will be his own master and vote as he pleases. All we ask is that he do an honest, legal day's work of eight hours and he will receive an honest day's pay for it."

Judge Henry C. Miller, Albert Wahl, and others made short addresses.

NELSON TO THE THIRD-WARDERS.

He Glories in Kicking When There Is Good Cause—Question of Assessments.

At a big mass-meeting of the voters of the Third Ward at Lincoln Hall on Thirty-first street last evening the Citizens' ticket was heartily indorsed. T. D. Hurley, the Chairman, read a letter of regret from Judge Prendergast, the letter concluding with the following: "The Stock-Yards influences rioted in convention a few days ago, and belched out a ticket that must be left if pure democracy is to prevail. That same influence in manner more cunning but equally patent offers to the party of Abraham Lincoln a ticket headed by and poisoned by Irus Coy. Must the Republican voters of this city march under a banner whose only ornament is Lake-Front Coy? Democrats and Republicans alike must band together for lower taxes and the destruction of the gangs that are a disgrace to both parties."

Ex-Senator Cloyes, the first speaker, said that this was a contest in which politics cut no figure. Those who should compose the Drainage Commission should be good, honest business-men.

Mr. Murry Nelson next spoke. He said that he had the reputation of being a good kicker and for himself he was not ashamed of the title. He never kicked without good cause and he thought he had the best of reasons for kicking now. Drainage should not be one of politics, but rather a question of honest assessments. Unless the assessments were made honestly and properly much property was likely to be confiscated. The rich would probably have no trouble in paying their assessments, but it was the poor man who would suffer unless the affairs of the commission were conscientiously conducted. He had never seen the citizens so thoroughly aroused over any question as over this one, and the defeat of the Citizens' ticket would be because of the short time allowed for organization. It was time for the people to bolt and kick when Mike McDonald and his gang ran the conventions of both parties.

NONE WITH GREATER INTERESTS.

Why the Real Estate Men Are So Vitally Interested in This Campaign.

"Bob" Givins, the well-known real estate man, said yesterday: "It has been given out that the Real Estate Board had no business indorsing any of the tickets, and that we haven't any representative on the tickets. I think we have both the right to indorse anybody and men on at least one of the tickets who will guard our interests. If we haven't a right to take a hand in this election who has? The drainage question is of greater importance to us than to any other class of men. The politicians are the men who haven't any right in this matter, except as individuals. This drainage project is the people's project, and not that of any one man or set of men, and the citizens should manage it. It is a citizens' affair all through and should be run by no party—good, bad, or indifferent. Who will pay the money for this canal? The real-estate men, the property-owners, the Palmer House, and the man with a $250 lot."

E. S. Dreyer, a Democrat, and E. A. Cummings, a Republican, expressed like sentiments.

VARIOUS MEETINGS IN THE WARDS.

Irus Coy Abuses the Newspapers for Showing Up His Course Twenty Years Ago.

The Twenty-first Ward Republican Club met at Lincoln and Garfield avenues last night, indorsed the Republican ticket, and appointed precinct captains for work tomorrow.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats was held at the West Side Turner Hall last evening, most of the candidates for Drainage Trustees being present and making speeches.

Solomon Mayer, a North Side real-estate man, made a vigorous attack upon Judge Prendergast at the Republican mass-meeting in Lincoln Turner-Hall, Diversey street and Sheffield avenue, Lake View, last night.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night at No. 3012 Cottage Grove avenue and listened to speeches by James A. Hogan, D. W. Guthrie, C. A. Piper, ex-Representative Rearbach, and Theo. Gestefeld.

Benjamin B. Longenecker, Irus Coy, John Sorg, W. F. Bass, and C. H. C. Oldenburg were the speakers at last night's meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club. Resolutions indorsing the Republican ticket were adopted.

The Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting last night in Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. H. E. Weaver presiding. Mr. Madden said that after a canvass of the district he was satisfied that the Republican tickets would win.

The Third Ward Republicans met in Arlington Hall last night. W. R. Everett, President of the ward Republican club, occupied the chair. He pointed out the importance to the city and county of standing by the Republican ticket Thursday, and reviewed the character and ability of the Republican nominees to discharge the office of Drainage Trustees.

At a Republican mass-meeting last evening in Englewood J. Badenoch Jr., who presided, devoted himself entirely to an assault upon Judge Prendergast. Irus Coy indulged in a tirade against the newspapers and Prendergast. He also attempted to defend himself for voting in favor of the Lake-Front steal when in the Legislature twenty years ago. R. W. Dunham and L. H. Bisbee, known as the deacon, followed.

A citizens' mass-meeting was held at the West Twelfth Street Arbeiter Hall last night. About 200 were present. Addresses were made by R. F. Buckley, John Comiskey, C. G. Healy, C. G. Dixon, Prof. Orchardson, and Capt. Casey. "It is the wish of the workingmen," the last speaker said, "that this labor be done on the eight-hour system, and that no middle men intervene between the board and the laborer."

CITIZENS SPEAK THEIR MIND.

What Correspondents Think of the Issues at Stake and the Candidates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is claimed by a barrel organ that Judge Prendergast should not be voted for by Republicans. Will Republicans forget that Judge Prendergast saved the Republican primaries from pollution and sent Kent to jail for interfering with Republican rights? Judge Prendergast found the primary law a defective statute, but with his usual vigor he gave it life. Judge Prendergast is the sort of man that is loyal to every pledge. He stands pledged to the people as against the Stock-Yards ring and the gangs of both parties. Republicans as well as Democrats should vote for him, especially as to scratch any name on the Citizens' ticket would lose the voters fractional votes. I agree with THE TRIBUNE that every good citizen regardless of party should vote the Citizens' ticket as a whole. The six men will be the people's servants. Their election means honesty, economy, and death to boodle schemes.

A REPUBLICAN.

Judge Prendergast Defying Boodlers in Lake.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The heroism of Judge Prendergast in confronting and defying gang rule and boodleism in the Town of Lake entitles him to the admiration and gratitude of the citizens of Chicago. His triumph in that stronghold of the corruptionists is auspicious of the downfall of the venal and tyrannical rings who have so long ruled and plundered the people. It is scarcely comprehensible how a people who feel a pride in their republican freedom can tolerate the degrading despotism of self-constituted oligarchies whose only characteristics are audacity, ignorance, and dishonesty. To such an abasing regime have the citizens of Chicago ignominiously yielded obedience. We vaunt, not unjustifiably indeed, of our greatness as a people, but notwithstanding this we have allowed corruption to grow, ramify, and flourish until we have become so naturalized to it that we are in the glory of our greatness insensible of our shame.

It is well and laudable that an attempt should now be made to purify Chicago politics. This can only be effected by organized patriotism and morality. A citizens' movement intelligently and honestly conducted can and will realize the needed reforms. It will have the power of rescuing the people from the dictatorship and tyranny of political gamblers, whose only object is public plunder.

The educated portions of the public are much to blame for the long reign which signalized ring rule and boodlerism in Chicago. They fail to do their duty as American citizens by surrendering to coteries of political jugglers complete and absolute control of all that concerns the people, locally and nationally. Under the improvements resulting from the new Election law there is no excuse for any voter or class to ignore the duty which citizenship imposes.

The public who ought to desire the agitation in local politics should Thursday next overthrow the degrading tyranny which has trafficked and fattened upon corruption by patriotically voting the Citizens' ticket. T. P. O'CONNOR.

A Voter Who Wants to Scratch.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to be enlightened in voting for Drainage Commissioners. (1) How many are voted for entire? (2) Wish to vote Citizens' ticket and some parties on the other ticket. I understand that nine Trustees are to be elected. Explain why Democrats put up five, Republicans five, and Citizens' ticket six. Why does not each party put up the full number voted for? A short explanation will be appreciated by me and many others of equal ignorance on the matter.

C. M. MILLER.

[The total number to be elected is nine. The correspondent can vote for the six on the Citizens' ticket, and for three taken from the others, and should mark one vote opposite the name of each of the nine candidates and scratch out the one and one-half votes for six. Because if he does so he casts but one vote for each of nine men instead of one and a half for each of six. The Democrats and Republicans put up *five* because the election of that number gives the control of the board. To have nominated more than five, in view of the power given to voters to cumulate their nine votes on five candidates, would have been some loss of voting power in the struggle for party control.

The Citizens' ticket has six names on it for the following reasons: It was necessary to take three from each party, so it might be fair to each side and non-partisan. It was desirable to give each party one representative from each of the great divisions of the city. Ones and one-half votes for each candidate equals nine votes for six candidates, and is about the simplest form of fraction that can be used.]

PREPARING FOR MR. DAVIS' FUNERAL.

The Late Confederate Leader to Be Laid to Rest at New Orleans Today.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The streets are full of strangers. Every train is bringing in crowds of veteran soldiers and others from the surrounding country and adjoining States. It is doubtful if there is a man, woman, or child in the city of reasonable age who has not gazed upon the face of the dead Confederate leader within the last three days. Every Southern State will be represented in the funeral procession. The First and Second Regiments of Alabama troops, the Vicksburg Southrons, the Warren (Mississippi) Light Artillery, the Dallas Artillery, and the Stuart Horse Guards of Richmond, Va., will be in line, while Louisiana will be represented by the famous Battalion of Washington Artillery, Louisiana Field Artillery, Louisiana Rifles, and the Italian Rifles. Govs. Eagle of Arkansas, Gordon of Georgia, S. E. Richardson of South Carolina, Fowler of North Carolina, Lowry of Mississippi, and Buckner of Kentucky, with their staffs, will also participate. Gov. Nicholls of Louisiana is suffering from a sprained ankle, and may be unable to appear, but the Judges of the Supreme and other courts, the State and municipal officials, the foreign Consuls, and other prominent personages will be in the parade.

The Mayor of Richmond, Va., with a delegation of veterans, Mayor Graham of Montgomery, and delegations from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia, will be given conspicuous places in the ceremonies. The religious services will be held on the front porch of the city-hall at 11:30 o'clock. A short eulogy by Bishop Gallaher will be the only address. A surpliced choir will sing an anthem, and the procession will move. The column will be in seven divisions and contain more than 5,000 men.

As soon as the funeral is over Mrs. Davis, after a few days at Beauvoir, will go to Colorado with her stepdaughter, Mrs. Hayes. Miss Winnie Davis will forego her intention of returning home and, as her physicians advise, will remain in Paris.

The plan formulated for the relief of Mr. Davis' family does not contemplate any donation of money. The idea is to form a stock company with $100,000 capital and buy 5,000 acres of land owned by Mr. Davis in Arkansas.

The city is decorated on a grander scale than ever before in its history. The funeral tomorrow will virtually pass through the solid walls of black, for there is scarcely a house on the route but that is draped. The prevailing colors are black and white, but in a few instances, like Bishop Galleher's residence and the Masonic Hall, royal purple was utilized. Pictures and paintings of the deceased are everywhere displayed. The American flag is at half-mast over the city hall and other prominent buildings. A few Confederate flags are shown, but in a way entirely unobjectionable. One is across the coffin. A survivor of the Eighth Louisiana, about the only living officer, has the flag he carried draped in front of his office and over it a sign, "All Over."

It is understood that the members of the G. A. R. will turn out as ex-Federal soldiers, divested of their Grand Army badges and accoutrements. Gen. A. S. Badger, Past Commander, and Capt. Jacob Grey, present Commander of the Grand Army, both prominent Republicans, will serve among the pallbearers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange this afternoon it was decided to close the exchange tomorrow on the occasion of the funeral of Jefferson Davis.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The directors of the Davis Land company adjourned their meeting here today to reassemble at New Orleans tomorrow for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company from $100,000 to a quarter or a half million dollars. Since the death of Mr. Davis the movement has received a new impetus, and it is now believed that either of the latter sums can easily be raised.

Clark Carr Enjoying Himself.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. J. T. McKnight of this city has just returned from Europe. While in Copenhagen he called on C. E. Carr, United States Minister to Denmark. He says that Mr. Carr is pleasantly located and is getting on famously with his official duties.

OLIVER JOHNSON DEAD.

LAST OF THE PRINCIPAL FIGURES OF THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT GONE.

The Veteran Editor and Anti-Slavery Agitator Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn, Aged Eighty-One Years—A Sketch of His Interesting Career—Death of Mrs. Scott-Lord, Only Sister of Mrs. Harrison—Other Obituary Mention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The last of the twelve agitators who met in Boston Jan. 6, 1832, and formed the first anti-slavery society based upon the principle of immediate and unconditional emancipation, has passed away. Oliver Johnson died this afternoon at his home at No. 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in his 81st year. He was the youngest of the twelve, besides being the last survivor. His death had been expected for some time, and he was unconscious for twenty-four hours before the end. The arrangements for the funeral services have not yet been completed, but it is expected that they will be held in the Church of the Messiah, of which the Rev. Dr. Collyer is the pastor.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson was a journalist by profession, but he devoted his life from his boyhood up to the anti-slavery cause. He was born at Peecham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1808. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, obtaining an elementary education at the district school, and at the age of 16 started out in life by apprenticing himself in the office of the *Vermont Watchman*. It was owned by Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton and published at Montpelier. From there he journeyed to Boston and started the *Christian Soldier*, which advocated strong anti-slavery views. Johnson made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison in 1830 and the two men were fast friends ever afterward. Mr. Johnson, as has been said, was the youngest of twelve men who organized the New England Anti-Slavery Society Jan. 6, 1832, under Mr. Garrison's leadership. From it sprung the American Anti-Slavery Society which was formed Dec. 3, 1833.

He was appointed general agent of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society in 1837 and held the office until 1839. During this period he was mobbed in Greenville by the pro-slavery people and narrowly escaped tar and feathers. He lectured in and around Boston with the Grimke sisters. In 1839 and 1840 he was one of the most energetic adherents of Garrison, whom the pro-slavery churches tried to drive from office.

Mr. Johnson edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* in 1840, in the following year he lectured in Eastern Indiana and Western New York. He became assistant editor of the New York *Tribune* in 1844, but ill-health compelled him shortly afterward to abandon the undertaking. He afterward became managing editor of the New York *Independent* and continued in that position until 1870. In January, 1871, at Mr. Greeley's request, he became editor of the *Weekly Tribune*. When Greeley died Mr. Johnson was managing editor of the *Christian Union* for three years under Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Johnson was author of a book entitled, "William Lloyd Garrison and His Times," which was published Jan. 1, 1880. Mr. Johnson was twice married. His second wife, who survives him, was the daughter of the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott. He leaves one daughter.

IN HONOR OF JUSTUS H. RATHBONE.

Memorial Services Held at Lima, O.—The Remains Removed to Utica, N. Y.

LIMA, O., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The remains of the late Justus H. Rathbone lay in state in Castle Hall all night and today guarded by uniformed Knights of Pythias. Over five thousand Knights from neighboring cities viewed the remains. Memorial services were held this evening. The officers of the Grand Lodge with the exception of Supreme Chancellor of the World Ward of Newark, N. J., were present. The services were opened by Chancellor Commander States of Lima Lodge, No. 91. Past Supreme Chancellor Howard Douglas of Cincinnati, Supreme Representative John C. Burns of Mansfield, Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis, Past Grand Chancellors A. P. Butterfield of Cincinnati, S. A. Court of Toledo, Grand Chancellor Franklin Ellis of Troy, Past Grand Chancellor W. B. Richie of Lima, and D. F. Glidden, Supreme Representative, of Michigan occupied seats on either side, while the Agamemnon Division, Uniform Rank, and Lima Lodge, Knights of Pythias, stood surrounding the casket and the spectators the seats on the outside of the triangle. The Rev. Abner Frazier, pastor of Christ's Episcopal Church, delivered a short address and prayer. Chancellor Commander States concluded the opening services, after which Supreme Representative of Ohio Walter B. Richie paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased. He was followed by Past Supreme Chancellor Howard Douglas, Maj. Gen. Carnahan, Col. Ellis, and several others. The casket was then sealed and taken in charge by a guard of honor. They left at midnight on a train for Utica, N. Y. Stops will be made at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, where the train will be met by delegations and an opportunity given to view the remains. The funeral services will be held Thursday morning.

DEATH OF MRS. SCOTT-LORD.

Mrs. Harrison's Only Sister Passes Away in Washington—Other Obituary Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Scott-Lord, the only sister of Mrs. Harrison, died early this morning. It was owing to her sister's illness that Mrs. Harrison declined to go on the Western trip with her husband, and the first lady in the land has been unremitting in her attentions to the invalid. When Mrs. Harrison returned to the White House last evening the prospects were good for a quiet night for the sufferer, but early this morning a relapse occurred and Mrs. Lord suddenly joined the silent majority. At the time of her death she was surrounded by the immediate family, two daughters, Mrs. Dimock and Mrs. Parker, and her son-in-law, Lieut. Parker of the navy. It is probable that the funeral, which will be as unostentatious as possible, will take place Thursday afternoon from No. 814 Twelfth street, and the interment will be made in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott-Lord was the widow of President R. F. Lord, formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, the residence of the family being at Honesdale, Pa. About eight years ago Mrs. Lord removed to this city with her father, Dr. Scott, and remained with him until about a year ago, when she went North for the benefit of her health. She was prostrated recently in New York City. Two weeks ago she was removed to this city in the hope that change of scene and climate would restore her to her health.

It is, of course, unknown as yet just to what extent Mrs. Lord's death will affect the winter's program at the White House. It is quite certain, however, that the New-Year reception, which is an official event with the President as its central figure, will take place as usual, with the probable exception that Mrs. Harrison may not be present.

Buried at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. Frank S. Dehoss, the ex-Consul to Jerusalem, was buried today at Martin's Ferry, aged 70 years. He was at different times a minister in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, and other points. He was an author of some note, having written "Buried Cities Recovered." He had crossed the ocean nineteen times.

Francis Kiernan.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Francis Kiernan died here yesterday, aged 95 years. His faculties were unimpaired to the end. His eyesight was so good that he never used glasses. During his long life he had but two short spells of illness.

Judge Joseph R. Dillin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Judge Joseph R. Dillin, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, died in this city this morning of heart disease. Judge Dillin was United States Attorney for the Middle Tennessee District under President Arthur's Administration.

Richmond & West Point Progress.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—The Richmond & West Point Terminal company held a meeting here today. The company has paid off the floating debt incurred in the purchase of the Georgia company stock, acquired 1,734 shares of the stock of the Richmond & Danville railroad, taken up $8,429,000 worth of bonds of the Georgia company, and acquired a sufficient number of shares of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad company to give the company practically a permanent control of that property. A new Board of Directors was elected, with John B. Inman as President.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
A delicious fat producing drink which does not distress.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir Henry Parkes Pushing His Plan for an Australian Federation.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 10.—Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier and Colonial Secretary, is following up his proposition for a federation of the Australian colonies somewhat, as he suggested, upon the model of the Dominion of Canada. This scheme grew directly out of the proposition for the formation of an Australian army; but it aims especially to overcome many gross evils of misgovernment which seem inseparable from the present system, and while it has many other supporters than Sir Henry there is a conservative element which apprehends that if once the colonists take to organizing a general colonial government they may not land in the submissive hole held by Canada but will desire to emulate the giant steps taken by the United States. Sir Henry, in elaboration of his project, suggests the abolition of all border duties and absolute free trade between the colonies, guaranteed, if necessary, by special inter-colonial treaties; a uniform marriage law to protect the family from the evils of divorce, as seen in the United States, and a uniform railway guage for the whole country. He proposes Albury, in New South Wales, as the capital of the confederation.

Ireland's New Viceroy.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The new Viceroy of Ireland, whose going over has been announced from time to time ever since his appointment last spring, will at last go to Dublin and enter upon his vice-regal duties Saturday next. The gentleman is Lawrence Dundas, third Earl of Zetland, a rich man, an officer in the Horse Guards, formerly a member of Parliament, and holder of a place at court. Although not hitherto much distinguished in politics, he will have now a fine opportunity to exhibit any hidden talent he may possess. The program is that only the official staff shall meet him at Kingstown.

Miguel May Succeed Bismarck.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Emperor William attended the performance at the opera-house at Frankfort last night. The audience rose en masse when he entered the imperial box and enthusiastically cheered him. His Majesty afterward inspected the military and took his departure from Frankfort at 11 o'clock in the evening. The Emperor, in the intervals of the opera, had a long talk with Herr Miguel, to whom he presented a life-size portrait of himself. The Kaiser's attentions to Miguel have given rise to a report that he will be the successor of Prince Bismarck.

Influenza Epidemic in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The influenza or grippe is extending widely throughout this city. One hundred and thirty employés of the Central Telegraph office are now ill with it. There is a great deal of public alarm about it, much injury, and even some small degree of panic, due to notions of its possibly being a forerunner of greater evils. An official medical report touches especially the case of the large number of employés of the Magasin du Lonore, who have been taken, and says that none of the cases are severe.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10.—The epidemic of influenza is raging here. Thousands of persons are suffering from it.

Invested with Imperial Power.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Emperor has signed a decree investing his brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, with the imperial power in the event of the Emperor's becoming incapable of reigning from any cause whatever or in case of his absence from the empire. This is a natural sequel to the death of Rudolph, the Crown Prince. Charles is the oldest living brother after the Emperor. Maximilian having come between them. He is a cavalry officer.

Dom Pedro Takes an Excursion.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—Dom Pedro and his family have gone on an excursion to the beautiful suburb of Cintra. Count d'Eu and his family, after visiting the Duke of Montpensier in Madrid, will rejoin Dom Pedro and his wife at Pau. From Pau the ex-Empress and Countess d'Eu will make a pilgrimage to Lourdes. All the members of the imperial family will subsequently go to Cannes, traveling by way of Paris. Count d'Eu will visit Seville Dec. 15. Dom Pedro will go to Madrid Dec. 21.

Twenty-eight Bushiri Killed.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 10.—The Germans under Lieut. Schmidt attacked the Bushiri Monday. Twenty-eight Bushiri were killed and the others escaped. There is no news today from Emin, and this is understood to mean that all goes well. Emin's people have sailed to Mombasa to await at that point the arrival of the steamer sent by the Khedive to take them through the Red Sea.

Lord Torpichin Seeks Divorce.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lord Torpichin has brought an action for divorce against his wife on the ground of adultery with an infantry Lieutenant. Lady Torpichin has brought a counter action against her husband. The hearing will take place in Edinburg Jan. 24.

Illness of Robert Browning.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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ROME, Dec. 10.—Robert Browning, the poet, is lying dangerously ill at Venice and great alarm is felt by his family.

Bravities Sent by Cable.

All work has been stopped at the Woolwich Arsenal in consequence of the strike of gas-workers.

A Portuguese line of light-draught steamers is organizing a regular trade up the African Rivers Zambesi and Shiri.

BOSTON REPUBLICANS GAIN A VICTORY.

Mayor Hart Re-elected, Together with a Majority in the City Council.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Mayor Thomas N. Hart returns for another year to the city-hall, and in the result Boston Republicans have won one of the greatest victories in their history. Their Mayoralty candidate secures a clean lead of more than 5,000 votes. They, too, secure a safe majority in the Board of Aldermen and probably the control of the Common Council. The Republicans have not for years reelected their Mayoralty candidate, and have not had the complete swing in the city government since the "early Puritan days," when Boston was an American city. The Democrats ascribe their defeat to wrangles within their party. The explanation of it, however, lies in the fact that they attempted to run a campaign on the single issue, "Let the Democracy have another chance at the city treasury."

Owen A. Galvin, the Democratic nominee, is a well-known lawyer and a former United States District Attorney, but his defeat for reasons beyond himself was a "foregone conclusion."

The day passed quietly. The Australian ballot system worked admirably, and results prove that it leads to much independent voting. Interest over the School Committee was slight. The result was that comparatively few women availed themselves of their voting right. Representatives of their league were at the polls and careful count was kept of the women. Every precaution was taken to prevent repeating.

Late figures show that Mayor Hart's majority over Mr. Galvin is 5,116. The Aldermanic Board stands 7 Republicans and 5 Democrats; the Common Council, 48 Republicans and 25 Democrats.

STRIKE ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Trouble on the West End Which May Extend Over the Whole Line.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The strike on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific railroad, extending from this city a distance of 253 miles to Pasco, which began last Sunday and up to the present time has been considered a local matter, threatens to assume gigantic proportions and affect the whole road. Division Superintendent Prowem required freight conductors to sign a bond to the American Surety company of Chicago for the faithful performance of their duties, the same as passenger conductors have been required to give for the last four years. The freight conductors refused to give bonds, the brakemen and switchmen combined with them to settle the long standing grievance in regard to wages, and a tie-up of the traffic on the division resulted. Not a freight-train has arrived or departed from Tacoma or Seattle for threedays, and business in the freight yards is practically at a standstill. Mail trains are not molested by the strikers, but nothing in the shape of a freight-car can pass. The entire freight traffic from Helena to Tacoma is practically at a standstill.

SHOT EACH TIME TO KILL.

TWO POLICEMEN THE VICTIMS OF MURDEROUS BURGLARS.

Officer William Davis, Coming Upon the Cracksmen at Work in a Wabash Avenue Saloon, Receives a Bullet in the Neck, and Officer Henry Thomas, Who Sights the Fugitives, Has a Narrow Escape from Death—An Arrest Followed by Full Identification.

It is not the fault of William Sennett that two more names were not added to the list of policemen killed in the discharge of their duty. Detected in the act of burglary, he shot to kill, but chance saved the lives of his intended victims. One of them, Officer William Davis, is at Mercy Hospital with a bullet wound ranging along the jaw and down the neck. He is in no immediate danger. Henry Thomas, the other officer, has a wound in the arm and a broken head.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Davis was walking north on Wabash avenue towards the patrol box at the corner of Eighteenth street, he saw a man standing in the open door of John Riley's saloon at No. 1806½.

"What are you doing there?" demanded the officer.

"I am waiting for Riley," said the man, and turning toward the saloon he continued: "Come on, Jack."

"I guess we'll see about this," said Davis, as he stepped into the doorway beside the stranger. Just then a tall man came to the door from within, holding a revolver in his hand. The man standing beside Officer Davis exclaimed, "Don't shoot him!" as the weapon was presented to Davis' head.

"No, I won't shoot him, I'll just lay it against his neck," said the other desperado, coolly, and, suiting the action to the word, he pulled the trigger. The range was so short that the powder burned the officer's face. The bullet struck the jawbone, and plowed a furrow back to the neck and was buried in the flesh just above the left shoulder.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE.

The two men darted across the street and ran south, as Officer Davis staggered back and fell into the gutter. The watchman at Havlin's Theater fired several shots at the fugitives, but did not bring them to a halt.

Officer Henry Thomas, who was traveling in citizen's clothes, heard the shots from Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. There was a street-car coming south and near Eighteenth street at the time, and he supposed the shots had been fired by some late reveler who had a desire to intimidate the conductor or passengers. He hastened towards the car, and opposite Havlin's Theater met a small man, who on seeing him threw a revolver into the street. Seeing this act Thomas replaced his own revolver in his pocket, thinking he could easily handle any man of that size, and seized the fugitive by the arms. As he did so a taller man, whom he had not observed, came up on a dead run, and pulling a revolver dealt Thomas a blow over the head which staggered him. Before the officer could recover from the blow the weapon was aimed at his heart. With great presence of mind Thomas turned around sideways, so as not to present a full front, and raised his arm. The weapon was discharged and the ball passed through his left arm, missing the bone. The two men at once took to their heels, and though Thomas fired two shots he is not certain that either took effect. One of the men fell, but arose in an instant and kept on running. In spite of his wounded arm Thomas kept up the pursuit to Twenty-second street, where the two men turned west and disappeared in the alley west of the Southern Hotel. Thomas fired four more shots, emptying all the chambers in his revolver, but in the darkness the fugitives escaped without any difficulty. By this time his arm was paining him a good deal, and he returned to the patrol box at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street to call the Cottage Grove avenue wagon. The wagon had already been sent to Officer Davis' assistance, but before it came the Twenty-second street wagon had conveyed Davis to Mercy Hospital.

Lieut. Burdick, with Officers McNamara, Bonfield, and McCarthy, began a search through the lodging and boarding houses of the district where suspicious characters were likely to be found.

IDENTIFIED BY THE VICTIMS.

At 6 o'clock they visited the Archer flats at the corner of Archer avenue and State street, where William Sennett was found in bed. He had been staying with the family of Mrs. O'Brien, the mother of the notorious "Kid" O'Brien. Sennett was arrested and taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. Officers Davis and Thomas both positively identified him as one of the two men. No one was allowed to talk to the prisoner yesterday, as the police expect to get a confession out of him. Sennett has not much of a Chicago record, but it is said he has served two terms in the penitentiary at Michigan City.

In the afternoon a man named Peter Jackman was arrested near the corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets on suspicion. He answered the description of Sennett's accomplice, but neither of the officers could identify him.

The Archer flats are located on State street just back of Havlin's Theater, and it is thought the fugitives fled through the alley from Twenty-second street, where Thomas abandoned the pursuit. The gate from the alley at the rear of the Archer flats was found open at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Davis' wound was dressed by Dr. Edmund Andrews, who thinks there is little danger unless blood poisoning should set in. Thomas will be out within a few days. Both are married men.

The burglars, who had effected an entrance by forcing the front door of Riley's saloon, got nothing for their trouble. The police are satisfied that the job was undertaken by men desperate enough to do anything but possessed of no judgment. There was no chance of getting anything of value except liquors and cigars, goods which are not so easily handled as to attract the attention of better skilled cracksmen.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, AROUND 57TH-st. and Prairie-av., large pug dog. Return to 3655 Prairie-av. and receive reward.

LOST—SATURDAY ON STATE-ST., POCKETbook, containing $44. Mrs. SARAH SECREST name inside. Finder leave at 154 Washington-st., Room 29, and receive reward.

LOST—IN MONDAY EVENING ON MADISON-ST. car a diamond ring. Liberal reward will be paid for return of same to Y 15, Tribune office.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, BETWEEN OAKLAND (school and 4015 Ellis-av., between 3:30 and 6 p. m., Dec. 10. Reward if returned to 4015 Ellis-av.

LOST—AT OR NEAR AUDITORIUM—A GOLD glove buttoner, foreign coin attached; liberal reward paid if returned to 628 Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT COMPETENT AGENTS to sell bulk extracts and fine perfumeries to the retail trade in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. Druggists' sundrymen or perfumery men—those only who know the trade—need apply. References required. C. B. WOODWORTH & SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS WHO HAVE A force of canvassers at work can get the right to place the biggest and best selling novelty in the market; something every family, rich and poor, must have; quick sales; enormous profits. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH COUNTY TO sell building material. Big money. H. A. GOULD, 775 Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $300 CAPITAL TO TAKE HALF interest and travel on the road with advertiser, who has a specialty and large connection in Western and Southern cities with the best people; advertiser will do all the selling; profits large and equally divided; an excellent opportunity for an active, bright gentleman. Address R E 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 IN ESTABLISHed good-paying business; light office work; bear close investigation. References exchanged. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CHOICE SUBURB which is certain to pay 200 per cent within 6 months; must be decided tomorrow. M P 93, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 OR MORE for business in Denver already established. For particulars address at once with references, P. O. Box 1293, Denver, Colo.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY RELIABLE YOUNG man in photographic business; must be thoroughly acquainted with copying, developing, and both interior and outdoor work. References required. State salary expected and address X 141, Tribune office.

DENTISTRY.

CHICAGO DENTAL PARLORS, 99 MADISON-st., third floor; full set $5; gold crown $5; porcelain crown $5; silver and amalgam fillings $1; extracting painless; all work warranted.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST FANS AND WATER motors at close prices. Chicago Water Motor Co., 88 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42x36 IN first-class condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire or cashier Tribune office.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE ME

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—

—ACRES—ACRES—

10 acres corner Robey and 16th-sts.; $25,000.
10 acres corner Paxton-av. and 77th-st.; $15,000.
10 acres corner Crawford-av. and 31st-st.; $22,000.
25 acres near Auburn Station, splendidly located.
5 to 25 acres east of R. I. dummy, north of 95th-st.; all high ground; some bargains here.
20 acres at Washington Heights; depot on ground.
5 acres on 87th-st. near Stony Island-av.
5 to 40 acres in several pieces, west of Cheltenham.
25 acres on 87th-st. and South Chicago-av.; cheap.
10 acres splendidly located in Hyde Park; $720,000.
100 acres at 18th-st. and Mich. Cent. R.R.; very cheap.
60 acres in Thornton, south of Hegewisch.
5 acres on Sheridan-road, very reasonable.
1 acre at Windsor Park; $5,000.

R. I. R. R. 18 acres—Depot across the street, 95th-st., Vincennes road, Center-av., three section lines; very high ground; sidewalks and lamps; price, $22,000, with large hotel on grounds.

$30,000 CAN BE MADE IN 6 MONTHS

By purchasing a 55-acre tract which is perfectly located for immediate subdivision; has paved street through the center; street-cars run to it; lots will sell at $300 each; a market for them now; all high land; price, $2,000 per acre.
S. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

A fee of a 99 year leasehold paying 6 per cent. Business property.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES, LAKE, Cicero, and Lyons townships; complete list.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$20 DOWN, $20 MONTHLY, BUYS beautiful 7-room house and lot; 6c fare. McDONALD, Room 75, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY INVESTments from $7,000 to $500,000; extensive list.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN LARGE CENTRAL business building paying 10 per cent. to close an estate; $50,000 down, balance easy payments. Y 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HOUSES AND LOTS
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Between 42d and 44th-sts., and extending north as far as Madison-st.,

IS THAT GREAT TRACT

which has attracted such
WIDE ATTENTION OF LATE,
on account of the rapidity with which the
LOTS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT UP
by enthusiastic investors.

ENTIRE STREET FRONTAGES
HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

notably those of Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Owasco-sts., and leaving but few corners anywhere. The property is accessible to the Wisconsin Central road, which has six stations at intervals along its entire length. The usual improvements are all in, and the property presents a very inviting appearance. There is still much choice property left, especially in that portion adjacent to West 44th-st.

We wish to call particular attention to the fact that we are now prepared to

ERECT BRICK HOUSES

anywhere throughout this great tract, requiring only a small payment in cash and the balance at $25 per month. In consideration of this arrangement

WE WILL ERECT YOU
A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR
PRESSED BRICK MODERN HOUSE,

with plate-glass windows, hardwood floors, and all modern closet and sewer fixtures complete. Several of these houses have already been started and

TAKEN UP BY EAGER PURCHASERS

before they were half completed.

WE ARE PREPARED
TO FILL ALL YOUR ORDERS

in this direction promptly, and we trust that the many readers of this advertisement

WILL HAVE THE SAGACITY TO APPRECIATE
THE ADVANTAGES
WHICH THIS PROPOSITION AFFORDS.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.,
1979 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE— (2,550.)

ON WESTERN-AV.

MAKE US AN OFFER.

One lot, 80x125, near Flournoy-st., MUST BE SOLD; worth $2,000; will submit any reasonable offer.
HENRY SAY & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—W. Madison-st.—Desirable corner; improved, $25,000.

W. Madison-st.—Very choice locality; A1 building; $27,000.

W. Madison-st.—Choice corner; well improved; $37,000.

W. Madison-st.—Fine vacant corner, only $400 per foot.

W. Madison-st.—Very desirable, only $15,000.

W. Madison-st.—Choice vacant, cheap, $6,500.

Van Buren-st.—Chance to make $300; nice lot.
H. A. OSBORN, 107 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER PUT ON THE MARKET ON WEST SIDE INTERSECTED BY MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, CONGRESS, HARRISON-STS., FRONTING ON W. 48TH-ST.; GREAT SALES OF LOTS AT POPULAR PRICES; AN INVESTMENT SURE TO DOUBLE IN VALUE; MADISON-ST. CABLE AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRAINS. EASY TERMS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—THREE BARGAINS—MAKE OFFER on this desirable property—Elegant brick stone front flat, 495 Monroe-st.; fine modern brick residence, 495½ Monroe-st.; new brick store, 365 West Van Buren-st.; all rented. Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, No. 85½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—
E Paulina-st., near Jackson, elegant 2-story brick flat building, almost new, 6 and 7 rooms in each flat, rented for $30 per month; come and make us an offer; price $7,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS, ONE 2-story house and feed store, stable and barn in rear, lot 22x142, on Elston-av. Inquire 159 La Salle-st., Room 97.

FOR SALE—
75 feet, corner Homan-av. and Van Buren.
75 feet, corner Homan-av. and Scott.
2 fine lots on Homan-av., near Colorado-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES IN GUNDERSON & GAUGER'S ADDITION ON W. 43D-ST., BETWEEN WOODLAND-AV. AND CENTRAL-PARK-AV.; HIGHLY IMPROVED AND VERY CHOICE. WE BUILD BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.,
1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
637 Austin-av., near Lincoln; 36x100, with cottages, for $2,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
597 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
572 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS ABOUT DOUGLAS PARK, $650; 66-foot corner on Kedzie-av., $2,000.
J. T. SUTOR, corner Kedzie-av. and Fillmore-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD BUILDING LOTS—
687 Fulton-st., large house with 28-foot lot, for the low price of $6,500; one-third cash, balance yearly, 6 per cent.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
Manufacturing concern and stoneyard sites on Fan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
125 ft on P., C. & St. L., 495 ft deep.
298 ft on P., C. & St. L., 677 ft deep.
536 ft on P., C. & St. L., 495 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR ST. Louis-av., $1,200. Upper flat, 90 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., BETWEEN TAYLOR and Polk-sts. This week we will sell 24 feet for $4,450; assessments all paid.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, WEST Monroe-st.; rents for $1,164. Will sell for $22,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A new brick house in 3 flats on St. Louis-av., near Ohio-st., for $5,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
On Chicago-av.; lots only $600; terms easy.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., CORNER OF Western-av., 40x100, $1,900. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
775 W. Jackson-st., 2-story house and lot for $4,750.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 22x91 feet; $20,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN IN LOTS ON 35TH-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV.; EASY TERMS; SEND FOR PLATS.
E. W. WESTFALL,
139 LA SALLE-ST.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERATE PRICED HOMES—SOUTH SIDE.

PRAIRIE-AV., near 32d-st., 2-story and basement brick, $5,500.

2924 VERNON-AV., 2-story frame, 15 rooms, $4,500.

75 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Indiana-av., story and half and brick basement, 8 rooms, $4,000.

82 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Prairie-av., 2-story brick and frame, 9 rooms; corner alley; cheap.

2731 BUTTERFIELD-ST., 3-story frame in flats; price $3,300; rentals $426.

Get permit from us to investigate.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
99 La Salle-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NOS. 3320 AND 3371—Two new modern residences, rock-faced stone fronts, stone porch and steps. These houses are finished in selected quarter sawed hardwoods; side-boards and hall trees built in; electric gas lighting, porcelain bath tubs, butler's pantry, etc.; elegant wood mantels; houses handsomely decorated throughout; open today. W. H. FLEMING, Owner and Builder.

FOR SALE—4 NEW 7-ROOM BRICK HOUSES; parlors finished in hardwood, plate glass windows, furnace, gas fixtures, stationary tubs, electric bells; everything complete and first-class, at $5,500 each; $1,000 cash, balance on time at 6 per cent; located east of State and north of 39th-st.
B. M. FOX,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN ON MICHIgan-av., east front, north of 18th-st., frame on brick basement, 12 large, light rooms; lot 23½x176 to 20-ft. stone paved alley; party wall contract on north; mortgage $7,500 due in 4 years from date, balance must be cash; price only $12,500. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VACANT LOTS ON South Side, north of 35th-st., for equity in store or flat building.
E. W. WESTFALL, 139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
50 feet unimproved on Cottage Grove-av., at a special bargain for this week only.
WM. L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$23,000—TWO FINE STONE FRONT modern houses and barns on South Side avenue; they cost about double that amount; a fine investment to rent. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUE NEAR 35th-st.—A new 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms, hard wood finish, best plumbing, furnace, fine gas fixtures, sideboard built in, porcelain bath, cemented cellar, etc., etc. Buy this either for a home or as an 8 per cent net investment. Price, $8,000.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TWO NORTH SIDE HOUSES CHEAP.

LA SALLE-AV., near Division-st., modern brown-stone front; steam heat; price, $9,000. (2,428)

ONTARIO-ST., near St. Clair, new modern house; $12,500. (2,380)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL TO BUILDERS OR INVESTors, 24 lots, including two corners, on Fullerton-av., 4 blocks west of Deering; suitable for stores or flats; all or part at a bargain. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—680 ORCHARD-ST., NEARLY new 1½-story cottage and lot; immediate possession. Room 20, 90 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18,000 RECENT SALES—
Is what the improvements have done in one week for the superb property known as

WOODLAWN RIDGE.

IF YOU WILL TAKE A TRIP DOWN TO THAT
CHOICE SECTION OF THE CITY

Which lies between Cottage Grove-av. and Jackson Park, on Sixty-fifth-st. via the I. C. R. R. or Cottage Grove-av. cars, you will discover that a wonderful transformation is now going on.

STONE SIDEWALKS ARE NOW
BEING PUT DOWN.

GAS AND WATER MAINS ARE NOW IN.

6-INCH MACADAM IS ALSO BEING ADDED.

THE HANDSOMEST BOULEVARD
LAMPS EVER USED IN THE STREETS
OF CHICAGO

will be erected here. This rich property is first now being held at very low prices. If you don't think the prices are low go to Kenwood, South Park, or Hyde Park and try to get property equally as well located in addition to that the class of residents will be of the highest order.

There will be no cheap dwellings erected here. The character of the surroundings, as well as the people, corresponds to the demand for an extra choice residence section.

If you are wise you will not wait for an advance in price on this property, which the improvements now being put in must necessitate. Better buy now when the prices are low and terms easy.

Further particulars on application at Woodlawn Station, or at our office at Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., or 3029 Cottage Grove-av.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Lot and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.

PRICES.

Lots—$300 to $1,250.
Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 75th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
Lots and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.

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Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 75th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—CORNERS SOUTH—
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner 30th-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner 38th-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner 38th-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av. corner 31st-st.
Only $15 per ft. Ground high and dry.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES, ACRES, ACRES,
AT HYDE PARK.
5 acres Jeffery-av. near 53d-st.
5 acres 87th-st. near Jeffery-av.
9 acres Jeffery-av. bet. 95th and 99th-st.
120 acres in Sec. 29, 37, 15.
100 acres in S. E. ¼ Sec. 35, 37, 14.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER FORTY-sixth-st., east front, 300x161 ft., at a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD—100 FEET E. front near 48th-st. JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNERS SOUTH—
240 ft., cor. Prairie-av. and 31st-st.
240 ft., cor. Indiana-av. and 31st-st.
Only $12 per ft. Ground high and dry.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale Station; water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $225 to $750 per lot, on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAIN—WOODLAWN Park—I will sell one or two lots near C. depot and circle; one-fifth down, balance five annual payments. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT NEW houses at Kenwood offered at bargains; 50 foot lots, all modern conveniences. S. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.: 117x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $4,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C. R. I. & P. R., dummy branch; lots are 60x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BUTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—

On Crawford-av., north of 36th-st. (2,567)
80 ACRES.
Can be secured at a positive bargain. Price only $1,250 per acre.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES IN LAKE. ACRES IN LAKE.
40 acres, corner Reese and Archer-avs.
5 acres, corner Western-av. and 42d-st.
10 acres on Western-av., near 47th-st.
20 acres on Western-av., near 55th-st.
10 acres, 63d-st. near Reese-av.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
15 lots on 55th-st., west of Western-av.; will retail at 100 per cent profit; price only $6,000.
WM. L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—TEN or twenty acres, suitable for subdivision.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—ON SHERMAN-ST., near 53d, 4-room cottage, accessible by C. & R. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; water pipes and sidewalks laid.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & R. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse-cars; price $550 and $750 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON 87TH-ST., 2 BLOCKS north of Brainerd depot, 265x200, including two fine corners; price, $5,500. This is $300 a lot below the market.
TAYLOR & JONES,
Room 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON STATE AND 74TH-STS., 330 FT., two corners, at a bargain.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CICERO ACRES. CICERO ACRES.
10 acres, corner Robinson-av. and Division-st.
10 acres, corner Oak Park-av. and Division-st.
10 acres, Crawford-av., near 31st-st.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
5 acres Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st., $6,500.
5 acres 15th-st. and Evangeline, $4,500.
40 acres, only 2 blocks from corner 12th-st. and Oak Park-av., $140 an acre.
JOHN WAIN,
Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. LOTS—3 FEET ON 16 lots, including two corners, on Fullerton-av., between Lombard and Ridgeland-avs., south front, $1,400; 150 feet on Harvey-st., east front, $18 per foot.
C. L. HAMMOND, Room 12, 118 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE OUT AN ESTATE—
Halsted-st., near Belmont-av., 165x185 ft. to alley; will sell 50 ft. lots; can be had for $25 per ft.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD.

Located on the hill at 95th-st., Rock Island Ry., 11 miles from the Court-House; 42 trains daily; Rock Island cars land you in the business center of the city.

MACADAMIZED STREETS,
STONE SIDEWALKS,
SEWER AND WATER MAINS.

BUILDING LIMIT, $2,500.

BUILDING LINE, 35 FEET BACK.

LOTS, 100 FEET FRONT.

The most attractive property for fine homes about Chicago.

For particulars and to inspect the property apply to

E. P. HILLIARD,
217 La Salle-st., Room 1104 The Rookery.
PREBLE & CO.,
Room 513 Tacoma Bldg., 335 65d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
HIGH AND DRY LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE
Convenient to Illinois Central and other railroads and large factories.
$200 per lot and upwards.
One-tenth down.
Balance $5 per month.
Free tickets and plats furnished on application.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—COME OUT AFTER THE RAIN AND see what high, dry land is at
WINNETKA.
Lots 50x177 feet, $175 up; easy payments.
E. PERCY MAYNARD,
Room 14, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ACRES—160 ACRES IN SEC. 9, 38, 13.
JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES FRONTING CRAWFORD-av., just south of city limits; $275 per acre. 12, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—SPECIAL CHANCE—Speak quick—4 fine lots (1,067 feet frontage), including 2 corners, only $4,000. Notice this is but ½ per ft.; C., B. & Q. and Ill. Central.
H. A. OSBORN,
107 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A SURE PROFIT FOR LARGE OR small capitalists in acres ready for subdivision; 5 to 160 acres in a piece; property and prices attractive.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—87 ACRES CHOICE ROLLING LAND 40 minutes' ride from city, 5 minutes' walk from station; well situated for subdivision; price $185 per acre; also farm of 475 acres at $22 per acre. Whiteside County, Ill.
CHAS. PECK,
Woodlawn Park.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM WITHIN 50 MILES OF CHIcago, convenient to depot; worth $10,000 to $12,000; to be paid for in part by a good suburban residence worth $6,000 and the balance in cash. Address, with full particulars,

J. G. MACLAY,
120 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PROPERTY ON OR NEAR 79TH-ST. Will pay cash for bargain. Address Y 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERATE-PRICED FRAME AND lot on Wood or Paulina, south of Lake-st. H. R. BEDDOE, R. 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WHO WISH TO SELL their property without having their name of property advertised in the papers; we use no signs on property and dwellsdeals are consummated; your deal will be kept quiet; your next door neighbor knowing of it. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 TO 300 FEET VACANT, SOUTH OF 40th-st. on any of the avenues between Michigan and Grand-blvd for $5,500 equity in desirable residence near Hyde Park Station; will pay part cash and assume mortgage if any difference in price. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND 30 TO 50 FEET SOUTH of Thirty-first-st. $5,000 to $9,000. Address Y 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOT ON SOUTH SIDE. Give full particulars. Y 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK—Two-story brick, 3 flats, 6 rooms each, lot 22x125; $4,500, inc. $1,620. Score and 81 California-av., near Milwaukee-av., $5,500, inc. $1,700. All well rented. Want good improved farm, about $4,000 clear; bal. cash; this is good property. E. H. THARP & CO.,
87 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE 200-ACRE FARM IN Southern Michigan for a good residence; West or South side preferred and not far out. Y 14, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO BILLIARD AND ONE pool-table, with fine set of saloon fixtures; will trade for vacant lots. Call for particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND 3 LOTS IN A town of 7,000, in Illinois; value $1,800; clear of incumbrance; also 40 acres of land, Vandalia, Ill.; value $900; no incumbrance. What have you? Y 32, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE AND 2 LOTS; rental $8,000; incumbrance $3,000; situate 6 miles from Court-House; also one 160-acre farm in Kansas; value $1,600; incumbrance $300; will trade for a hotel in a good country town or town in Iowa or any stock of merchandise and put in some money. Y 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, with good buildings, within 2 miles of county seat, and clear of incumbrance, with or without the stock of cows, cattle, horses, and plant; will trade for a nice house and lot on South Side or Chicago equities to $10,000. Address THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 1,400 ACRE STOCK FARM 4 miles from Chicago, $28,000, and $6,000 worth avenue lots near Washington Park; all clear; for improved clear in some good city C. JOUVENAT, owner, 159 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARMS, FREE OF incumbrance, for merchandise and put in some money; $2,000 to $5,000. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A STOCK OF CLOTHing, dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes; $4,000 to $6,000, for country store; will pay one-third cash and good property. Address DAVIS, 5161 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED, A STOCK OF HARDware, about $4,000 or $5,000; also a stock of boots and shoes, $2,000 to $3,000; will pay one-third cash and good real estate; will trade quick. Y 25, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND— —NO COMMISSION.
4, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on Chicago real estate, sums from $2,000 to $50,000. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. McDONALD, Room 75, 90 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE SUMS ON REAL estate. J. R. CORMACK & CO., R. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in special sums of $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, and $25,000. LANDIS & FULLER, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE; LOW INterest. 102 La Salle-st., Room 68.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 60 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON city real estate at
5 AND 5½ PER CENT.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED real estate security. BARNES & PARISH, 197 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON REAL ESTATE security, or will buy An commercial paper. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; city property; principals preferred. Y 51, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL IN DISTRESS OF BODY, MIND OR ESTATE can consult MRS. FRANKS, 14 Latin-st.

EMMA L. DAVIS, THE YOUNG TRANCE TEST medium; magnetic and mental treatment given. Room 5, 157 West Madison-st.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 W. Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller, and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I SET my prices on them. Orders promptly attended to. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest prices for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW HOUSES OF TEN rooms each, on separate lots, on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable; rent $45 per month; furnace, gas fixtures, picture moldings, and other modern conveniences, all complete. Also five 7-room flats on first and second floors in the same block; rent from $20 to $25 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE 3236 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890; keys at 3155 Rhodes-av. Also 9-room house, 259 Bowen-av.; rent reduced to $25 per month to May 1; $35 thereafter; key next door. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, Room 24, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—
Lake Park-av., bet. 29th and 30th-sts.; east front; see the elegant, new stone-front houses; hardwood, every convenience to be found in first-class residences; rent reasonable.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 99 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. 3807 Lake-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—
306 Superior-st., corner St. Clair-st., a very desirable residence; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; at low rental to desirable tenant.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE IN DESIRABLE LOCAtion near Lincoln Park and sell all or part of furniture cheap. Y 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 5 LINCOLN-AV., NICE TWO-story brick house, opposite Lincoln Park; very desirable.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE; 14 rooms; choice location for family or boarding-house; with or without furniture. G. WEBSTER, 549 Ohio-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
384 Washington-boulevard, corner Elizabeth; an elegant house in thorough repair; reasonable rent; possession at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

WILL RENT NEW HOUSE TO GOOD PARTY and take board for same. Address, stating size of family, X 129, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—SPLENDID HOUSE; 4 ROOMS, bath, and pantry; 108 55d-st.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, modern improvements, until May next; Hyde Park, near South Park Station Ill. Cent. Ry. Apply to K. V. R. LANSINGH, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FURNISHED HOUSES in best localities of Hyde Park; also several beautiful new stone fronts.
Model new stone front $45, on 38d-st. near Cottage Grove-av. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 8-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
330, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 39d-st., will show.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
125 Thirty-fifth-st., very desirable flats of 3 rooms each, in nice order; rents $11 and $12 per month. Apply to janitor or
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3014 INDIANA-AV.—7-ROOM FLAT; first floor; new stone front; rent $35 per month.
H. DALEY, R. 26, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE PRIVATE FLAT ON FOREST-av., near 31st-st. S. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
333-335 Van Buren, 6-room flats, fine order.....$22.50
641 W. Harrison, 1st floor, 7 rooms.....30.00
911 to 917 W. Harrison, 6-room modern flats, $18, $20 22.50
18 Ogden-av., cor. Madison, 7 rooms.....30.00
434 Warren-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms.....35.00
24 S. Carpenter, 1st floor, 6 rooms.....25.00
243 to 251 Center-av., 7 rooms.....$18 to 25.00
532 W. Madison, 8 rooms, 2d floor.....25.00
260-262 Van Buren, 8-room new flats.....$15 to 16.00
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MODEL 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN 2 new buildings, 622 to 646 S. Wood-st.; all modern improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryers; outside light and air in every room; special rates to May 1, 1890. Don't rent until you have seen these flats; they are the best for the money in Chicago. Agents on the premises. F. A. SMITH, Room 20, 69 Dearborn-st.

122 South Wood-st., first flat.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT, 75 LOOMIS-ST.; just been newly papered, and now in fine order; look at it and think of it for the low prices we offer it for.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN THE KIRKWOOD 558 East Division-st., near the lake; new and modern; furnace, bath, range, etc. Inquire at No. 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 28 University-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—WELL HEATED FRONT ALCOVE room; all conveniences. 196 Forty-first-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, 15 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A DEsirable locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2338 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT second door, front, for housekeeping; splendid location; very reasonable; family private.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, in private family, near 38th-st. station I. C. and cable; for gentlemen only. References. Y 10, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—340½ WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, top flat—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold

CUT THIS TICKET OUT,

PRESERVE IT, AND VOTE IT.

The gangs are organized. The people need no organization if they save and use the Citizens' ticket mailed to them and printed in the newspapers.

Do not depend on ticket peddlers. Let this election be the triumph of the vest pocket vote.

For Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago,

Murry Nelson	1½ Votes
Richard Prendergast	1½ Votes
Christoph Hotz	1½ Votes
Arnold P. Gilmore	1½ Votes
John J. Altpeter	1½ Votes
Henry J. Willing	1½ Votes

GOV. MERRIAM ON THE AUDITORIUM.

Enthusiastic Praise by Minnesota's Executive—Seattle Rising from Her Ashes.

"Nothing too much has been said in praise of Chicago," said Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, who was sojourning at the Richelieu while here to attend the dedication and opening opera at the Auditorium. "No praise is too great for the spirit that has put up such a monument to a city's culture and enterprise for the spirit that makes possible such a scene as that of last night. It was indeed grand, magnificent. That splendid public spirit is equal to anything which may be demanded of it.

"This has been a notably prosperous year for Minnesota farmers. Like the farmers everywhere else in the country their crops have been unusually large. But they are better off than farmers in the corn belt, the corn raisers have had great crops, but the price they are having to sell the corn for hardly equals the actual cost of raising it. The price of wheat is low enough, but it is not nearly so low in proportion as is the price of other grain. There are many Minnesota farmers who raised twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre this year. There is good profit in that."

"Almost at the door of the two principal cities of Washington is a region which is as little known as the Congo country," said a returned traveler from the new State in the northwest corner of the Union. "The country lying between the summit of the Olympic Range and the Pacific Ocean and extending from Puget Sound to the Quinait River is absolutely unexplored. There is hardly a passing hunter's story to be had. Even the Indians know nothing of it. There is a legend among the Indians that a powerful race once occupied the country and that they were more civilized than any tribe of Indians of today. They are said to have been skilful in working gold and silver, and even worked in iron. There are several versions of how the tribe became exterminated, but all of them leave in the Indians of today a superstitious dread of the whole district.

"One of the Seattle papers has undertaken an exploration of this region and has sent out an expedition to thoroughly investigate the country. The region is about 3,500 square miles in extent. It is known to be teeming with herds of elk and with cougars, deer, and bear. It will be extremely interesting to know something of the possibility of colonizing the whole region, as well as what it may contain in the way of minerals, stone, and coal.

"Since the Seattle fire, July 17, considerably over 1,000 frame buildings have been erected and about 125 brick buildings. The statistics of the Building Department of Seattle show that the buildings completed since the fire or now under way will cost over $5,500,000."

"The people of St. Paul have had enough open winter," said E. G. Johnson. "They found they had enough at the close of last winter for that matter. When it was so warm last winter that an ice palace was thought impossible every one was delighted at the thought of what a benefit it would be to be relieved from the usual cold weather. Well, the stagnation of business which followed as a result of that open winter has been felt more or less all the year. What we want to see now is some of our old-time bright, crisp, dry, zero weather—weather that will make the people buy overcoats, mittens, coal, and snow-shovels. It seems a little curious to think it will make better times for every one if the weather is severe, and they are forced to spend money for things which they otherwise would not need, and I believe that is what our experience of last season teaches. Of course there is plenty of time yet for a good old-fashioned winter. The plans for the ice palace are being decided on now, and about all of the $20,000 which is to be used to build it has been subscribed."

"Mme. Albani's health continues to improve today," said Earnest Rey, the husband of the noted singer. "The doctor is doing all he can for her cold, but she is still somewhat hoarse. It is hardly the right kind of weather for one to recover from a cold rapidly. We have been in the country eight days, and have had fully that many changes in the weather, and some of them sharp changes, too. It is impossible to say yet whether or not Mme. Albani will be able to in her part in 'Faust' Thursday night. She is extremely anxious to, and if it is a possible thing she will."

"The President certainly has a most happy facility at speechmaking," said ex-Congressman B. F. Marsh at the Grand Pacific. "What could have been in better taste than the few words he said Monday night at the Auditorium dedication. He put just the right thought into words, and put it neatly, too. The record of his speech through the campaign was something remarkable. He spoke nearly every day. He never said a word that had to be explained or taken back, and he never repeated himself."

S. W. Pickering, Newark, N. J.; A. W. Sexton, New York; C. C. Puffer, Rochester; Mrs. R. J. Oglesby, Elkhart, Ill.; J. W. White, Boston; F. G. Short, Madison, Wis., are at the Palmer.

W. R. Bascom, Dubuque; C. J. Ives and party, Cedar Rapids; A. S. White, M. Knight, St. Louis; J. J. Fletcher, Cairo; F. H. Treat, Philadelphia; H. C. Diehl, Buffalo, are at the Grand Pacific.

C. F. Cooly, Madison; S. T. Slade and wife, Oskaloosa; J. O. Brooksby, St. Louis; T. B. Chynoweth and wife, J. O. Hayes, San José, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. L. Bates, Rochester; S. T. Gould, Marquette; E. L. Haines, Detroit; Edward T. Smith, Springfield, are at the Tremont.

Horace Wayles, Philadelphia; James T. Moore and wife, Dubuque; Thomas R. Bliss, St. Louis, are at the Leland.

Edwin S. Thompson, St. Paul; Robert L. Dennis, Milwaukee; Edwin L. Hand, Philadelphia, are at the Leland.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

For travelers it is a necessity—the genuine Brown's Ginger. Fred Brown, Philadelphia, 1822. Get it at your druggist's.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 254 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

A reliable substitute for mother's milk. "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a perfect cure for scrofula, that dreaded taint in the human system.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

one book and the colored in another; that ballots for State, Federal, and municipal elections shall be furnished by the State; that there shall be two inspectors of elections, one selected by each party. It provides for booths similar to the Australian system and requires that candidates shall give notice of their candidacy before election.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Terrible Skin and Scalp Disease—Psoriasis 8 Years—Head, Arms, and Breast a Solid Scab—Best Doctors and Medicines Fail—Cured by Cuticura at a Cost of $3.75.

Cured by Cuticura

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with the best results. I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary and, I began to think, incurable; but it began to heal from the first application of CUTICURA.
ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you and you are at liberty to use this if it will be a help to any one.
MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted pimples, scrofulous and hereditary diseases, and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous. Infallible. 25 cents.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 10:

Cottage Grove av, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 7 (J. W. Ulm to E. A. Warfield) 2,000
The premises No. 556 Calumet av, dated Nov. 29 (E. S. and A. A. Griffith to J. B. Cohrs) 15,000
Woodburn av, n e cor of Polk st, w f, 183x125 ft, dated June 1 (M. Cummings to F. H. Cummings) 2,500
Winter st, n e cor of Matteson, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 24 (Rogue & Pace to L. and A. Thelen) 1,200
Langley av, s e cor of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 68½x121 ft, dated Nov. 18 (F. D. Hinegr to F. Muehlner) 1,200
Seventy-ninth st, n e cor of Duncan av, s f, 150 x120 ft, dated Nov. 21 (R. W. Bridge to W. R. Mogg) 3,437
Columbia av, n w cor of Evergreen st, s f, 125 ft to Wallace av, dated Nov. 13 (H. C. Van Schaack to J. C. Dahm) 5,500
Eastwood av, 115 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 20 (H. A. Goodrich to Van Schroder & Loose) 1,750
Belmont av, 263 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 6 (J. and E. Freund to E. J. Bracken) 1,825
West Diversey av, n e cor of Morrison, 5 acres, dated Nov. 5 (C. B. Meyer to Charles G. M. Meyer) 10,000
Forty-seventh st, between Halsted and Winter, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 13 (Rogue & Page to L. L. Klein) 1,150
West Jackson st, 236 ft e of Western av, s f, 25 x140 ft, improved, dated Nov. 16 (H. M. Horton to L. R. Erskine) 4,500
Erie st, 240 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 10 (H. F. Scheuermann to W. T. Dwight) 3,200
Woodlawn av, 90 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 50x 166 ft, dated Oct. 26 (G. M. Hoyt to S. F. Hallard) 5,500
Townsend st, 241 ft s of Locust, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25 (H. Dirks to George Sommer) 4,000
Fulton st, 75 ft w of Desplaines, n f, lease-hold in 90x140½ ft, imp, dated Dec. 9 (H. Weiselber to the Atlas Manufacturing company) 75,000
Dudley st, s w cor of Iowa, e f, 24 7-10x125 ft, dated Nov. 29 (estate of G. C. Crane to William Faust) 1,200
Dudley st, s e cor of Iowa, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 29 (L. V. Webb to same) 1,200
Seventy-ninth st, s e cor of West Forty-eighth, 96 6-10 acres, dated Nov. 27 (F. K. Bacon to J. K. Bacon) 35,000
Division st, s w cor of Rockwell, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Nov. 26 (J. W. Gross to Q. Muller) 3,000
Sixty-third st, 25 ft e of Madison av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 21 (W. J. Jeffery to W. J. Corbin) 6,625
Wharton av, 250 ft n of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 50x 152 ft, dated Nov. 8 (King & Rumsey to W. Isbell) 9,800
Mackinaw av, 85 ft s of Eighty-first st, w f, 30x 140 ft, dated Oct. 10 (G. Person to Illinois Steel Company) 1,600
South Park av, 40 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 122 ft to railroad, dated Nov. 18 (E. A. Erickson to S. S. Beman) 1,850
Monroe st, 75 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (C. W. Bard to S. R. Erskine) 7,000
Pine Grove av, s w cor of Grace st, e f, 100x220 ft, dated Dec. 9 (H. and W. Kemper to J. Spielmann) 9,000
Woodlawn av, 60 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 50x 125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (J. Rushton to William E. McLaren, Bishop) 1,200
The premises No. 147 Pine st, dated Nov. 1 (F. N. Winston to E. W. Grover) 10,000
Bishop st, s e cor of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 2 (C. Stuhleln to Conrad Selpp) 3,500
Fulton st, 30 ft w of Union, s f, 61x170 ft, dated Nov. 25 (estate of J. Johnston to James McAndrews) 16,500
Ashley st, 122 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x80 ft, dated Oct. 18 (B. and J. Quirk to J. L. Graham) ... 3,600
Sixty-sixth st, between Stony Island av and Illinois Central railroad, n f, 80x126 ft, dated Dec. 9 (C. F. White to George Kurtz) 5,000
Ogden av, 115 ft n e of Kedzie, s e f, 20x120 ft, dated Dec. 10 (J. Durand to J. L. Lombard) .. 1,500
Oakenwald av, near Forty-fourth st, e f, 50x140 ft, dated Dec. 3 (H. F. Talbut to L. C. Furington) 4,700
Hoyne av, s w cor of Avon place, s f, 42x111 ft, dated Dec. 2 (J. R. Kinley to the Kinley Manufacturing company) 8,500
Reese av, s w cor of Fifty-fifth st, 80 acres, dated Dec. 10 (E. C. Ware to Hamilton Browne) 85,000
Norman av, s w cor of Waubansia, e f, 97 7-10x 100 ft, dated Dec. 2 (C. A. Gulbrandson to J. C. Jacobson) 4,300
Washington st, 261 ft w of West Forty-first, s f, 50x180 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. H. Porter to S. C. Gage) 3,800
Fulton st, 151 ft w of Albany av, n f, 24x167 ft, dated Nov. 6 (estate of F. M. Crandell to C. D. Rogers) 4,500
Sangamon st, 54 ft s of Fifty-sixth, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Oct. 10 (H. Hodgedon to C. Brown) .. 6,000

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

J. D. Brougham, to erect two-story dwelling and barn at No. 1051 West Jackson street, to cost $5,000.

R. W. Bridge, to erect two-story additional, 42x147 feet, at Nos. 256 and 258 Franklin street, to cost $5,000.

Weller Bros., to erect three-story factory, 45x90 feet, at Nos. 118 and 120 East North avenue, to cost $8,000.

A. Larsen, to erect one-story church, 40x80 feet, at Perry street and Church place, to cost $5,000.

John L. Erickson, to erect two story flats, 31x42 feet, at No. 276 Herndon street, to cost $2,000.

John Ruttan, to erect three story store and flats, 25x60 feet, at No. 709 South May street, to cost $6,500.

E. O. Town, to erect two-story flats, 21x60 feet, at No. 25 Frank street, to cost $4,000.

Mrs. Young, to erect two-story store and flats and barn, at No. 277 California avenue, to cost $3,000.

Missionary Mertz Goes to Jail.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—A. H. Mertz, the home missionary who was arrested some days ago for running a restaurant without a license, was today sentenced to ten days in jail on his refusal to pay a fine of $5. Mertz introduced a number of witnesses to show that his place was a charitable institution, but that availed him nothing. Mertz maintains that his prosecution is the outcome of his exposure of the delinquencies of city officials.

Large Real Estate Transfer.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Deeds of transfer were filed in the Recorder's office today conveying all the real estate interest of H. S. Gilbert to Hiram T. Gilbert, lawyer, of Chicago, and L. B. Merrifield of this city. The consideration is $125,000. The bulk of the property consists of grain warehouses at Ottawa, Utica, Grand Ridge, Wedron, and Serena, all in this county.

Suddenly Became Dangerously Insane.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—An inquisition was had today as to the mental condition of Simeon Davis of this city, and he was adjudged insane. During the progress of the trial his brother, the complaining witness in the case, also became violently and dangerously insane and it took the combined efforts of four bailiffs to control him and take him to jail.

Against the Tampa-Aspinwall Line.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—At a meeting yesterday the Louisville Board of Trade refused to indorse the petition to Congress for subsidies for a steamship line between Tampa and Aspinwall. The vote was almost unanimous.

A New System of Voting.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Flood today introduced a bill in the Legislature which provides for something like the Australian system. It provides that all voters who cannot read English shall be registered—the whites in

THE PALATIAL
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
NOW COMPLETE!!!!
Fifth-av., 49th and 50th-sts., New York.

FIREPROOF. This popular house has been greatly enlarged by the addition (on Fifth-av.) of an *absolutely fireproof building*, seven stories high
EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE. making the total frontage now 328 feet. It is noted for its elegant and
LUXURIOUS AND HOME-LIKE ACCOMMODATIONS. home-like accommodations, and its attractive suites, each comprising drawing-room, large, airy double and single bedrooms, with bath and dressing-room attached.
PUBLIC ROOMS. The public rooms are specially noted for their elegance, comfort, and conveniences, the ladies' drawing-room being in the Louis Seize
DRAWING-ROOM. style, the grand dining-rooms in the early English. The gentlemen's
READING-ROOM. reading and smoking rooms are supplied with every requisite. The billiard-room, with cafe attached,
EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT. is an attractive feature of the house. All lighted by the Edison electric light.
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE. Telegraph, telephone, and stock indicator on the premises; also a news-stand, with all the leading newspapers and periodicals. Tickets can be procured for the opera, theaters, and all other places of amusement.
SANITARY APPOINTMENTS. Special attention has been paid to the heating, plumbing, and ventilation of the Buckingham. The
LOCATION CENTRAL. location is the finest in the city. It is within easy access of the Grand Central Depot, the Opera-House and all places of amusement by the elevated roads, Madison and 6th-av. cars. Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.
EUROPEAN PLAN. RESTAURANT. The hotel is conducted on the European plan; the restaurant of unsurpassed excellence; *the charges reasonable.*

WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
THE FAVORITE TONIC AND NUTRIENT,
Recommended by all prominent Physicians since 1847, for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers, Lung Troubles, the Weak and Debilitated.

☞ Beware of imitations. The genuine has the signature of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner" on the neck of every bottle.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents for the U. S., 6 BARCLAY-ST., NEW YORK.
The "Genuine" is put up in this style of bottles only

Champagne Eclipse.

In his standard work on "Champagnes and Sparkling Wines" Mr. Vizetelly says:

"For ten years past the wine (Eclipse) has been constantly improving in quality owing to the increased use of foreign grapes, which yield a VINBRUT with a delicate bouquet and flavor. A French connoisseur pronounces it to be the best of American sparkling wines, clear and fresh tasting, with a flavor of middle-class Ay growth, as well as remarkably light and delicate and possessed of considerable effervescence."
C. JEVNE & CO., Agents, 110 Madison-st., Chicago.

BIRDS | FOR HOLIDAYS. Give a Canary and Cage, a Talking Parrot, or a Globe with Fish. Large variety, lowest prices, at KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, 199 Madison-st.

Candy | Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAUPHANTEED

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles examined free by R. Ballagh, M.D. WATKINS OPTICIAN 25 ST. Also suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. STATE & ADAMS STS.
"Always the Cheapest!"

Dress Goods.

A Sacrifice Sale in Dead Earnest.

Our Dress Goods Stock is entirely too heavy and MUST BE REDUCED. In order to do so right away we offer to sell at

25c A YARD

40 pieces French Serges, all wool, 38 inches wide.

35 pieces imported Plaids, Silk and Wool, 40 inches wide.

All-Wool French Plaids and Stripes, 38 to 42 inches wide.

25 pieces All-Wool Sidebands, latest styles, 38 inches wide.

38 pieces solid color Tricots and Mixed Ladies' Cloths, 38 inches wide, all wool.

None of these are worth less than 50c, and up to 65c, still we offer you choice of the lot for

25c a Yard.

We also offer choice of 200 Paris Dress Patterns, latest importations, in finest pure Silk and Wool Fabrics, worth up to $25,

Only $7.50.

In our BLACK GOODS DEPT. we offer 14 pieces only Broadcloth, 36 to 38 inches wide, extra heavy all wool, actual value 75c, at

33c a Yard.

Silks. Velvets. Plushes.

Elegant line of Satins, all shades, for fancy work, at 25c, 35c, and 45c; sold elsewhere at 40c, 50c, and 65c.

New invoice of Plain Indias, 50c quality, at 39c.

Last call on Black Satin Rhadame, 90c quality, at 65c.

Last call on our 24-inch guaranteed Black Silk, $1.50 quality, at $1.00.

100 pieces Colored Plush, 50c quality, at 35c. Light shades for fancy work as well as dress shades.

75 pieces Colored Plush, 75c quality, at 58c.

50 pieces Colored Velvet, $1.25 goods, at 75c.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. STATE & ADAMS STS.
"Always the Cheapest."

Mufflers.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

100 doz. Silk and Linen, in dark plaids and stripes 25c
45 doz. Fine Cream Cashmere Mufflers, silk stripes 50c
65 doz. Cream Silk and Linen, warm and serviceable 50c
175 pure silk Mufflers, elegant styles, heavy 98c
Wonderful bargains in Cream, Brocaded, and Printed Mufflers at
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, up to $4.50.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Fine China Silk Hdkfs., with hand emb. and scolloped edges, only .. 25c

SPECIAL.

100 doz. extra fine China Silk Hdkfs., very handsomely embroidered, actually worth 65c, only 35c
Gents' plain White Silk Hdkfs., wide borders, fine quality 45c
Gents' China Silk Hdkfs., neat printed borders, special value at 45c, and 50c
Satin Brocade Hdkfs., all colors, very fine, never sold below 50c, only 25c

Gigantic Handkerchief Sale.

1,000 doz. Ladies' extra fine Hemst. Hdkfs, fast colors, well w'th 10c, at 5c
500 doz. Ladies' very fine plain white Hdkfs, with wide hemstitched border, value 15c 7c

Gents' Handkerchiefs.

400 doz. Gents' very fine plain white, with wide hemst. borders, worth 25c, at 10c
Col'd Borders at same price.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in Gents' Colored Border Hemstitched Hdkfs. at
15 and 25c.

Initial Handkerchiefs.

Extra Value { Ladies' & Gents' Extra Fine All Linen, H. S., all Initials, ONLY 25c EACH.

NOTE—Put up in handsome ½ doz. boxes without extra charge.

EXTRA VALUES { Gents' Fine China Silk, Any Initial.
45c, 75c, 95c.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO. STATE & ADAMS STS.
"Always the Cheapest."

Gloves.

Saxon Beauty Kid Gloves,
79c A PAIR.

We have bought the balance of all Saxon Beauty Kid Gloves, formerly owned by Cole & Co., the exclusive Glove House on State-st., which they sold at $1.25 and $1.50 a pair, and offer choice of all sizes and colors
Only 79c a Pair.

Special Value { 100 Doz. Ex. Fine Cashmere Gloves, heavy and fine, 50c value,
Only 25c a Pair.

Special Value { Ladies' and Children's Woolen Mittens,
Children's at 15c, 25c, 35c.
Ladies' at - 25c, 35c, 45c.
Double or Single, Plain or Fancy Backs.

FANCY GOODS
Removed to 2d Floor.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Hand Painted Sea Shells only 35c
Satin Glove and Handkerchief Cases, plain, only 50c
Do Hand Painted 65c
Tassels, Fringes, Cords, Etc., Etc., for Fancy Work.

Special Bargain { Silk Fringed and Hand-Painted Scarfs only
95c.

Stamped Linen Splashers, assorted designs, only
12½c.

SMALL FURS.

BLACK HARE MUFFS only 25c
Opossum, Monkey, and Other Muffs at Lowest Prices.
Black Coney Sets $3.98
Natural Lynx Sets 3.98
Silver Hare Sets 5.00
Genuine Fleece Lynx Sets, Gray Fox Sets, Capes, etc., etc., Complete Lines.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SPIEGEL & CO.

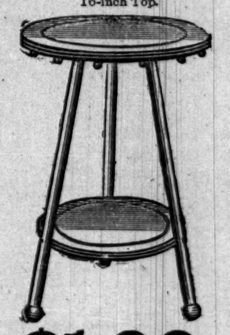
Holiday Goods!

650 of these Stylish "Persian" Parlor Tables at less than

HALF VALUE.

Antique Oak, Natural Cherry, or Mahogany Finish, Piano Polish.

16-inch Top.



$1.00.

Worth $2.50.

No more than two sold to each customer.

Great Savings Guaranteed!

ONE PRICE! PLAIN FIGURES! CASH!

SPIEGEL & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture House in America,

249 and 251 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

UNMATCHED VALUES.

50,000 DOZENS TO CHOOSE FROM.

LADIES'
Hand-Embroidered Hand'kfs,
MADE OF
Best Materials Procurable.

One Thousand Different Styles.

A HOLIDAY RANGE OF 25c HANDKERCH'FS TO ECLIPSE EVERY FORMER EFFORT. 25c
Hdkfs. worth up to 75c in this sale.
THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE CHOICE CALL EARLY.

APPROPRIATE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gloves, Neckwear, Canes,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
Silk Hosiery, Silk Handkfs.,
Linen Handkfs., Dress Shirts,
Night Shirts, Sleeve Buttons,
Scarf Pins, Collar Boxes,
Cuff Boxes, Toilet Sets,
Silk Suspenders,
Embroidered Suspenders,

SMOKING JACKETS,
DRESSING ROBES.

Large Assortment, Reliable Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

For Breakfast
—USE—
KING'S
QUICK-RISING
BUCKWHEAT.
IT IS THE BEST

34 Union Square, New York City, Aug. 31st, 1889.

After a series of tests at our Elizabethport factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the WILLIMANTIC SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, believing it to be the best thread now in the market, and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers and users of the Singer Machines.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WILLIMANTIC SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—The very desirable estate known as "Steepbank," situated on the westerly side of Gloucester Harbor. The estate contains about 19 acres of land, with house of 17 rooms, stable, cow-barn, greenhouse, 2 cottages and bath-house. Excellent boating and bathing facilities. For further information apply to
MEREDITH & NELSON,
4 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

$15 will buy the Odell Typewriter Warranted to do as good work as any $100 machine. Simple, durable, fast, and as easily operated. No ribbon to bother operator.
Ten copies made from one writing. Agents wanted.
ODELL TYPEWRITER CO., - - Rookery, Chicago.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1833.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
This will be an exceedingly attractive sale, including a line of
FINE HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.
ALSO
A Large Invoice of Rubbers to Close.
There is money for you to come.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 9:30 a. m.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE of the Entire Stock of
Retail Clothing Merchant,
Consisting of
Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Suits, Separate Coats, Vests, Pants, and Overcoats. Hats, Caps, and Shirts.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BARGAINS.

IN BASEMENT:
Crockery, Glassware,
FANCY GOODS.
China, Tea, and Dinner Sets, Punch Sets, Fruit Plates, Cuspidors, Bisque Figures, Vases, Toys, Majolica and Decorated Ware, Lamps, Burners, Brackets, etc.
PRECISELY AT 1 P. M.,
10 Cases Bronzes,
A Large Line of Table Cutlery.
☞ Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Dec. 13, 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
—OF—
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
9:30 THIS MORNING.
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS
Stoves, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALE
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
The Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Household Goods, Upright Piano, Bar, Office, Restaurant, and Laundry Fixtures, &c., of the
EUTAW HOTEL
NO. 355 STATE-ST.
Sale Positive. THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., (Incorporated), Auctioneers.

TRADE MARK PARABOLA GENEVA OPTICAL CO WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS. 23 Washington-st., Chicago.

J. T. Shayne & Co.,
Reliable Furriers,
191 and 193 State-st.

—EVERYTHING IN—
FURS
Appropriate Holiday Presents
CORRECT STYLES.
"Store Open Until Nine P. M." Until Xmas. Come.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE, OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 2 p. m., Tuesday, December 31, 1889, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of the bonds of said city, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, dated January 1, 1887, payable thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon, approved November 24, 1885, for the construction of water works, said act authorized the issue of $700,000 for that purpose, of which amount $300,000 have been issued. The legality of the act has been affirmed by the courts of last resort in the State.

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from January 1, 1890.

The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds," and addressed to "Frank T. Dodge, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon."

The right to reject bids is reserved.

By order of the Water Committee.
FRANK T. DODGE, Clerk.
Portland, Oregon, December 4, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1889.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the material and labor required in the completion of the United States Penitentiary at Boise City, Idaho Territory, will be received at this department until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1890, when they will be opened. Plans and specifications, instructions to bidders, etc., may be seen at this department and at the office of the Governor of the Territory at Boise City. GEO. CHANDLER, Acting Secretary.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, Bahama Islands.
A Land of Perpetual Summer.
S. S. MORTON ..... Proprietor and Manager.
New York address, J. Lidgerwood, 335 Broadway.

WARD LINE
Elegant Steamers leave New York for Havana every Wednesday and Saturday; for Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday; for Mexico every Wednesday. Passenger rates reduced. Time Tables Pamphlets, everything furnished by JAS. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall-st., New York.

Aiken, South Carolina.
WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
Driest Climate in the United States.
Except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mts.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPENS FOR SEASON OF 1889-'90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14
COTTAGES—Furnished or unfurnished—TO RENT
For descriptive pamphlet and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor and Manager

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.
HUNTSVILLE HOTEL,
A Finely Appointed Winter Resort in the "HIGHLANDS OF ALABAMA."
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and information address
HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 STATE-ST.,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing and General Fur Work at reasonable prices.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889—TEN PAGES.

TRADING IN SUGAR TRUST.

SPECULATION IN THAT STOCK THE FEATURE IN WALL STREET.

A Sharp Selling Movement Inaugurated, the Ostensible Cause Being That Spreckels Had Started His Philadelphia Refinery—A Decline of Over Six Points—Englishmen Conclude Not to Buy the St. Louis Elevators—Platt in Dead Earnest in His Suit Against Inman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The speculation in Sugar Trust certificates dominated today's market. The volume of transactions in them was more than double that of the most active on the regular list. Dispatches had started his Philadelphia refinery were the ostensible cause for the sharp selling movement, and subsequently a rumor that the dividend on the certificates had been enjoined was followed by a further decline, making the extreme fall 6⅝ per cent. W. B. Wheeler and A. H. Combs were conspicuous sellers. On a denial of the rumored injunction the shares rallied 2½ per cent, but most of this improvement was lost in a renewed decline in the last hour. This decline, together with a smart fall in Chicago Gas and the fact that call loans were run up to 15 per cent on 'Change, produced a general reaction in the closing trade. The fact that the Treasury accepted $1,400,000 of bonds had no perceptible effect. However, final prices in the vast majority of instances still show a net advance over the close of last evening.

Railway bonds were active and buoyant and were not affected by the late setback in the stock market. The "Little Wizard's" properties were all strong, even Missouri Pacific gaining a fraction, notwithstanding the widespread tip that it is going to break "wide open." Manhattan was higher and the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent scrip was declared. An effort to advance Western Union, however, was apparently a failure, the net gain being only a small fraction, notwithstanding the Executive Committee this afternoon recommended the payment of an extra dividend of ½ per cent tomorrow in addition to the usual quarterly 1½.

A further rise of ⅝ was made in Commercial Cable shares on light trading, and a dozen specialities scored advances ranging as high as 2½ in San Francisco first preferred and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and 4¼ in Ohio Southern.

SLIGHT ADVANCE FORCED IN WHEAT.

A Falling Off in Receipts the Moving Cause—Extensive Give and Take Trading.

The wheat speculators were encouraged by some falling off in the receipts to play for an advance in price and were moderately successful. The high rollers were about equally divided for the first two hours in their estimate of the probabilities of future values, which prevented during that time any decided change. The opening price for the May delivery was 83 cents, compared with 82⅝@83 cents at the close of the day before. Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson, Ed Partridge, and Nat Jones were free sellers early, and Gifford also took a prominent part on the bear side. Tom Barrett bought 100,000 bushels from the latter at 83⅛ cents, and the same seller continued to offer 50,000 and 100,000 bushel blocks at 83@83⅛ cents. Nat Jones sold 175,000 bushels at 83 cents, and then Gifford bid that price for 100,000 bushels, with which Benjamin Peters Hutchinson speedily supplied him. Walker and Mitchell were again separately accommodated by Mr. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson with 100,000 at 83@83⅛ cents.

This give and take business around 83 cents was continued until about noon, when many of the early sellers changed sides, and with this reinforcement the bull party had no trouble in advancing the figure to 83⅝ cents. There was once more a lively interchange of large blocks at the prices named, and in the end a reaction to 83⅛@83¼ cents was brought about, at which point the market closed.

On the curb there were sellers at 83 cents, but the latest quotation was 83⅛ cents bid. The December shorts in corn were again badly scared, and in their efforts to get out advanced the price from 32 cents, at which it stood at the close of the previous day, to 33 cents. The trade in provisions was dull to stagnation, and prices were almost identical at the close with those of the day before.

DON'T WANT ST. LOUIS' ELEVATORS.

Englishmen Conclude Not to Buy—Unfavorable Showing by the Experts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The English syndicate which has the option on the United Elevator company of St. Louis has decided not to buy. It was reported this morning that the experts sent here had made an unfavorable report, recommending the surrender of the option, and that the whole matter had been thrown overboard. It was reported that the examination of the books showed a loss for last year. The figures given by the report of the experts, as learned later, were: For 1886, profits, $156,000; 1887, profits, $259,000; 1888, loss, $43,226; capital stock, $2,685,000; bonds, 6 per cent, $1,200,000.

Judge Laughlin, attorney for the syndicate, said: "Of course we all knew that the deduction of losses by speculation would make a disastrous showing. It was because of this speculation and these losses that the companies got together and organized the United Elevator company." The report, he said, had reached London last Friday, but they took as yet heard nothing of it. That they would hear before the 20th, however, he had no doubt.

The rumors as to the findings of the experts caused a big break in the stock. Some of the people on the street had an inkling of what was coming a couple of weeks ago, among them Mr. J. H. Blessing, who is credited with having sold a great deal of stock in the last two weeks from $75 down. Sales were made last night and this morning at $59, and it was said that sales had been made even below this. It is also reported that a number of brokers on the street are long of the stock purchased before the option became generally known and just after the announcement the latter bought at high prices.

TO ACQUIRE BIG B. & O. HOLDINGS.

New York Capitalists May Purchase Six Millions in That Stock.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The proposition which will come before the City Council for the sale of the 32,500 shares of the city's holdings in the Baltimore & Ohio stock is attracting a good deal of attention in financial quarters. The project comprehends the purchase of the 32,500 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock owned by the city, the 15,000 shares owned by the Johns Hopkins University estate, and the million or more of Washington branch stock, and other securities owned by the State of Maryland.

One of the capitalists interested says: "Strong New York parties want to come into the company, and it is highly important to the company that they should become interested in this great corporation and aid its development with their abundant means. It is safe to predict that the city, State, and Johns Hopkins stock will pass into other hands this winter, as, speaking in all candor, it certainly should."

To carry into effect what is outlined above would in round figures require a syndicate with a capital of, say, $6,000,000.

PLATT SAYS HE'S IN DEAD EARNEST.

His Suit Against Inman Not Brought to Influence the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—On the Cotton Exchange and in down-town business circles generally today the absorbing theme of discussion was the suit for $2,500,000 which has been instituted by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Daniel S. Lamont, and others against Mr. John H. Inman. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the defendant got the Platt Coal and Iron company at par and sold the stock to his own company at an enormous advance, and as fiscal agent himself lent his company money at an enormous rate of interest. A reporter called at Mr. Inman's business office today for the purpose of obtaining that gentleman's side of the story. Mr. Clark, a member of Mr. Inman's firm, in speaking for his partner, said that in his opinion the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. Platt and associates are to a great extent intended to influence the stock market, and the speculative situation here and elsewhere. The plaintiffs, he thought, had little idea that they could recover against Mr. Inman. The latter gentleman had obtained no money illegally, and there was nothing in his conduct, personally or officially, which would not bear the light of the most searching investigation. Although he and his associates were directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company they did not act as trustees when they purchased the interest in the Platt company. It was afterward that the properties were merged.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt claimed that the suit was instituted in good faith on the part of himself and associates, and they intended to push it in the courts. He had no knowledge of any intention to influence the stock market in the matter. In his opinion the suit was one of the most important that had been brought in a long time, and he hoped for a result favorable to the plaintiffs.

Spreckels' New Plant Started.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—The work of refining sugar was begun yesterday in Claus Spreckels' immense new sugar refinery on the Delaware River, at the foot of Reed street, in this city. The capacity of the refinery is 2,000,000 pounds of sugar every twenty-four hours. The actual cost of the buildings, machinery, and site will amount to more than $3,000,000. Mr. Spreckels a short time ago decided to duplicate the whole of the building now in operation. This will give the refinery a capacity of 4,000,000 pounds or 2,000 tons of sugar every twenty-four hours. The duplication of the plant will, it is expected, be completed before the end of next year.

Sioux Falls' Acquisitions.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Pettigrew has written from Washington to Judge Tate, his business partner here, stating that he has completed negotiations with New York and Boston capitalists for two big manufacturing plants to be located in this city. The proposed enterprises are a knit woolen goods factory with a capital of $250,000 and a $100,000 felt boot and shoe factory. The enterprises will be of great importance to South Dakota, being the first of their kind in the Northwest.

Bought by the Queen & Crescent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The Anniston & Atlantic railroad, running from Anniston, Ala., to Sylacaga, Ala., a distance of fifty miles, was sold today by the Woodstock Iron company to the Queen & Crescent company for $1,000,000. The Louisville & Nashville and the Richmond & Danville systems have been trying to buy this little road for months past. The Queen & Crescent people take charge at once, and the road becomes a part of their system after today.

A Mortgage for a Million.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Today a mortgage for $1,000,000 was recorded in the Counties of Ohio, Marshall, and Brooke in favor of the Washington Trust company of New York City, given by the Union Bridge & Terminal Railroad company. The company has already built three immense tunnels, purchased half a million of real estate, and is now bridging the Ohio River. The mortgage is for fifty years.

Extra Western Union Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph company today decided to pay an extra dividend of ½ per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, and the directors will accordingly declare the two dividends tomorrow, making 2 per cent to be paid to stockholders as soon as the books close.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

J. S. GREEN, City.: THE TRIBUNE does not answer questions of the kind asked by you through its columns. If you will send us your address we will advise you to the best of our ability.

READER, City: The lists of subscriptions to the World's Fair Fund read: "Subscriptions *acknowledged* to date," so much. The newspapers are printing each day a section of the individual subscriptions which have been tabulated. Watch the list grow.

Navigation in the Antarctic Ocean.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What explorations have been made in the Southern oceans? How far south of Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope have navigators been, and what kind of inhabitants are found on the lands in the Antarctic Ocean? FRANK DAY.

[Little is known about the Antarctic Ocean, but it is sufficiently clear that the cold and dangers to navigation in the Southern ocean greatly exceed those of the Northern, and that human beings and most other animals cannot or at least do not ordinarily subsist within its limits. The Antarctic Ocean is generally believed to include a much larger territory than it really does. The Antarctic Ocean proper includes only the territory south of the Antarctic circle. The farthest point south ever known to have been reached was in latitude 78° 11', and was discovered by Capt. Ross Feb. 23, 1842. As far as could be ascertained there was nothing beyond but a barren waste of ice utterly devoid of life. Capt. Ross was there but a short time, winter coming on and forcing him to discontinue his explorations.]

In Favor of the Citizens' Ticket.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am pleased to see THE TRIBUNE can rise above party dictation when a question of such great importance as drainage is at stake—where every man, woman, and child has an equal interest.

I have nothing to say against the nominations of either party, but we all know if five Democrats are elected it will be run in party interest, the work will be delayed for years, and it will be the same if five Republicans are elected.

I am a party man myself, for it is necessary to have two parties under our republican form of government. But the drainage of Chicago is purely a local matter, in which the people of Chicago, the rich and poor alike, are interested. It does seem to me that the people of Chicago are as dead as a stone in the bottom of a well, and that this is the most important work that this city has ever had to grapple with. But few men seem to realize its importance. It is a matter of credit to Chicago, for her enterprise and progress are at stake, whether we shall live in our own nastiness or not.

I heard a plain working Irishman say that "one million people were emptying their sewage into a stagnant stream; we must either move the sewage or it would move us." Two years ago we could see the lake water flowing slowly up the river, but today it is a stagnant, putrid mass. Can the people of Chicago remain idle with these facts before them? The laboring man has a greater personal interest in having this work done quickly than the richest men of Chicago. The Citizens' ticket for Drainage Commissioners are men whose every motive is for the best interests of Chicago. Men who wish to have the respect of our people, and men who will allow no jobbery or delays in this most important work.

I am still of the opinion there is but one way for the people of Chicago to pursue. Form a stock company to do this work, put a master engineer at the head, with these instructions: Do this work quickly, well, and cheaply. Years will be saved in the completion of this work (which is the most important) and many millions of dollars saved. Yours truly,

S. W. ALLERTON.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To the Pacific Coast.

It is the only line by which you can reach the Pacific Coast either via St. Paul or Minneapolis, via Denver, via Council Bluffs or Omaha, or via Kansas City or St. Joseph. Tickets at 211 Clark street, and at Union Depot on Canal street.

Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line.

The Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific railways offer the following unrivaled facilities:

Palace drawing-room sleepers through from Chicago to San Francisco without change.

Palace drawing-room sleepers through from Chicago to Portland without change.

Solid vestibuled trains with sleeping-cars and free chair-cars Chicago to Denver.

Dining-car service on all trains Chicago to Denver, Ogden, and Portland.

Colonist sleepers Chicago to Portland, Oregon, without change.

Ticket offices Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

New method teeth. No plate. No pain. No fancy prices. Best, $8. Drs. McChesney.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

NORTHWESTERN FREIGHT RATES WILL NOT BE REDUCED JUST NOW.

The Burlington & Northern Not to Put Its Proposed New Flour Tariff into Effect Until the Roads Have Considered the Matter—Charges of Violation of Rates Preferred Against the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City—The Election of a Successor to Chairman Abbott Postponed.

As intimated yesterday, the Burlington & Northern has been prevailed upon to postpone action regarding its proposed reduction in flour rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago to 7¾ cents, which were to have been put in effect today, until the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association have had time to give the matter due consideration. The reason it intended to reduce the flour rate from 10 cents to 7¾ cents was that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City is alleged to have been taking grain and flour at a rate of 6 cents, in some instances. Although the road denies the charges its competitors claim to have positive proof. The Burlington & Northern simply proposed to reduce the flour rates because that was the principal article affected by the cut so far as its own road was concerned. The other Northwestern lines were the ones hurt by the cutting of grain rates, and it was for those roads to protect themselves against the cutting of grain rates. It was upon the promise of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and other roads to see to it that the cutting was stopped that the Burlington & Northern temporarily consented not to reduce the flour rates.

The Burlington & Northern not being a member of the "gentlemen's" association had not power to prefer charges against the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City for violation of that agreement and consequently could only get relief by openly meeting the rates made by that road. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul therefore, being a member of that association, presented formal charges yesterday to Chairman Walker, citing particular instances of violations of agreement by that road and asking that the charges be thoroughly investigated, and if substantiated, that the penalties provided for such offense be inflicted. It is not probable, therefore, that any of the roads between Chicago and St. Paul will reduce the rates until Chairman Walker has rendered a decision in the matter.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

None Will Be Appointed Until the Future of the Association Is Determined.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the time Chairman Abbott's term of service was extended until Jan. 1, 1890, the General Managers of the various roads in the Western States Passenger Association met in the "Rookery" yesterday to proceed with the election of a Chairman to serve from Jan. 1. In view of the fact that the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis roads have given notice of withdrawal from the association, to take effect Jan. 1, because the Wisconsin Central and one or two other roads are not complying with the agreement and refused to submit to the Chairman a list of tickets in the hands of outsiders and at less than tariff rates, it was deemed inadvisable to elect a new Chairman until it was definitely known whether the association will be kept in existence after that time. A committee consisting of Ripley of the Burlington, Newman of the Northwestern, Tucker of the St. Paul, Barlow of the Wisconsin Central, Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Chandler of the Wabash, and Chappell of the Chicago & Alton was appointed to see what can be done to prevent a disruption of the association, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A call was issued Dec. 7 by Chairman Abbott for a conference of the lines in the Chicago and Ohio River, Central Traffic, and Western States Passenger Associations for the purpose of revising single line rates from Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati to California points. Subsequently Chairman Abbott submitted a copy of a letter from Chairman Blanchard touching upon the subject of differential rates to prevail from Jan. 1, 1890. Mr. Blanchard has made request that his lines be fully represented at the meeting of the Western Association tomorrow to consider both propositions.

WESTERN FREIGHT AFFAIRS.

Various Important Subjects Considered and Acted Upon.

The Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western States Passenger Association convened yesterday morning at the association rooms, in the matter of the establishment of uniform rules to cover switching charges at Chicago it was arranged that all lines in interest should be prepared to take up the matter and vote definitely at the session of the meeting to be held Thursday. The matter of pig-iron rates from Wisconsin territory to Mississippi River points was stricken from the docket, it being explained by the Wisconsin lines that the situation was such as to render any change in existing rates unnecessary. As to rates between St. Louis and Lake Superior points action was taken to place the making of the rates to Ashland, Washburn, and Bayfield in the hands of the initial lines at those points. Passing to the question of rates on lumber from Duluth and Cloquet to Missouri River points it was explained by the special committee that an arrangement had been entered into with lines reaching from Duluth to St. Paul which would insure the maintenance of the recognized basis of rates—to Missouri River points 7 cents per 100 pounds above the rate from St. Paul and 9 cents per 100 pounds above the rate from Chicago. The report of the coal committee as to rates from points in Iowa to Omaha and points beyond was adopted.

The Western Freight Association (all divisions) will meet this morning and immediately upon its adjournment the Western and Northwestern divisions will reconvene.

To Parallel the Manitoba.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The announcement of the consummation of a deal whereby the Northern Pacific secures possession of the railroad bridge over the Red River of the North, connecting Emerson with West Lynn on the boundary line between Manitoba and the United States, shows that the Northern Pacific people are preparing themselves for an aggressive fight against the Manitoba. All that is wanting to precipitate hostilities is for the latter road to commence construction on its projected line from Montana to the Pacific coast, which the new Great Northern company proposes beginning next March. So far as can be learned it is the intention of the Northern Pacific to, wherever it is practical, parallel the lines of the Manitoba. The purchase of the Emerson bridge means the immediate commencement of work upon the construction of a line to that point, which will also give the Pacific road the shortest line to Winnipeg. Outside of sharing the rich wheat business of the Red River counties with the Manitoba it would run through and develop that rich stretch of territory between Little Falls and Leech Lake.

Kansas City, Bentonville & Southern.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed today of the Kansas City, Bentonville & Southern railway company, with a capital stock of $1,550,000. The road will run through the Counties of Benton, Washington, Madison, Newton, and Johnson, 120 miles in length, beginning at a point on the State line dividing Arkansas and Missouri, near Sugar Creek; thence to Bentonville, Springdale, Ozone, and Clarksville, Ark. It opens up a section of country rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, and affords an outlet westward via Kansas City.

New York & New England Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The New York & New England railroad held its annual meeting here today and its proceedings were marked by the resignation of Vice-President Shinn. Family illness is attributed as the cause for this, but liberal expenditure and too great fidelity to the New York & New England where the Housatonic was concerned are the brokers' explanations. R. E. Robbins, the Waltham watch manufacturer, also resigned from the directorate. These two directorships were supplied by the election to the board of William A. Haskell and Charles A. Sinclair. The board changes in the New York & New England management will create a nominal Vice-President and a working General Manager. For the latter Charles Howard, formerly receiver of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River railroad and later with the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester, is proposed. For Vice-President William A. Haskell, formerly a director of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, is mentioned.

Two Roads Restored to Harmony.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 10.—An announcement appears of the payment of 4 per cent dividend Dec. 24 to stockholders of the Little Miami railroad company. This means that the strained relations between the Little Miami company and the Pensylvania railroad company are restored to harmony. The Pennsylvania company, which leases the Little Miami road and guarantees a dividend on its stock, refused to pay the dividend some months ago on a dispute about which company should pay for certain betterments. Suit was brought to enforce payment, but meantime a compromise was made and the suits were yesterday dismissed.

Changes in Midland Officials.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—John P. Carrothers, receiver for the American Midland railroad, with headquarters in this city, issued an order this evening making changes in the official force of the road. C. M. Haskell has been removed from office as General Manager. The duties of that position will be assumed by the receiver. The office of Superintendent has been abolished, as also that of Superintendent of Motive Power. James A. Phelps has been removed as Auditor and Wilbur Rogers of Toledo has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Charles T. Lewis of Toledo has been appointed general counsel.

Each Gets Half the Street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The fight between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway and the Merchants' Terminal company for the possession of Main street came to an end today. When it was reasonably certain that the Burlington would be given an entrance through Main street the Merchants' Terminal company attempted to forestall the Burlington by laying its tracks in the middle of the street. Main street is narrow and this, if successful, would have kept the Burlington out. Mayor Noonan ordered the police to stop the work, and today the Merchants' Terminal took one side of the street and left the other for the Burlington.

Changes in the Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—W. P. Kirtland, Superintendent, and Thomas H. Dobson, engineer of the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, have resigned. General Manager Charles E. Pugh says there were some irregularities in the management that called for discipline, and when this was attempted the resignations were presented. It is said that Supt. J. B. Hutchison of the Altoona Division will succeed Mr. Kirtland, and Victor Weirman, Assistant Engineer of the Pittsburg Division, go to Altoona.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The proposition to donate $10,000 to the Wabash Railway company in consideration of the company making a connection with their main line in Logansport, Ind., was voted upon in that city yesterday. The proposition was carried by almost a unanimous vote.

A dispatch from St. Louis published yesterday stated that J. F. Tucker, at present Assistant General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, would succeed E. T. Jeffery as General Manager of the Illinois Central. Mr. Tucker stated yesterday that all he knows about the matter is what he has read in the papers. No proposition of any kind has been made to him by the Illinois Central people, and he does not think that the appointment to that position is contemplated. Mr. Tucker was for many years General Freight Agent and Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central and for a time General Manager of that road and made an enviable reputation. He would be as good a man as could be appointed, being well informed as to the affairs of the company.

Chairman J. W. Midgley of the Southwestern division of the Western Freight Association has received the following communication from J. S. Bartle, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroads, regarding rates on live stock between points in Missouri and Chicago: "Taking effect as soon as it can legally be done we desire to give notice of the following advance in live-stock rates: Between Chicago and Hunnewell, Mo., cattle and calves, 17 cents; Lakeman, cattle and calves, 17½ cents; Shelbina, cattle and calves, 18½ cents; Lentner, cattle and calves, 19 cents; Clarence, sheep, single deck, 21 cents; Anabel and Carbon, sheep, single deck, 22 cents. These rates are made by request of Mr. J. H. Best, in order that he may hold rates on his line.

VICTORY FOR THE URSULINE SISTERS.

The Pope Orders Payment Made for Their Property at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—A decree has been received from Rome advising that the Diocese of Pittsburg pay Mother Alphonse and the French Sisters in the Convent of Mount St. Ursula, this city, $60,000. The convent was founded several years ago by Mother Alphonse and six French Sisters. Bishop Phelan claimed the right of diocesan ownership and supervision, and after a bitter contest Mother Alphonse was deposed. She and her sisters have practically been prisoners pending an appeal to Rome. The case, after much scandal, has now been decided in Mother Alphonse's favor. If the money is not paid she resumes charge. The diocese is already deeply in debt, however, and efforts to secure a compromise have failed. Mother Alphonse is a relative of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

1,261—Samuel D. Davis, appellant, vs. H. G. Baeson. Sheriff, etc. Argument continued by H. W. Smith for appellee and concluded by F. S. Richards for appellant.

159—The Phœnix Caster Company, appellant, vs. Augustus Spiegal et al. Argued by C. F. Jacob for appellant. No counsel appeared for appellees.

182—William F. Patrick et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles H. Graham et al. Argued by A. W. Rucker for defendants in error.

185—J. M. B. Reynolds, assignee, etc., appellants, vs. John Adden et al. Submitted by Gus A. Breaux for appellant and by A. A. Rhoney and A. V. Lynde for appellees.

155—Julius K. Graves, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin.

289—First National Bank of Chicago, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin. Arguments commenced by J. M. Flower for appellants. The day call for Thursday, the 12th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 153, 980, 156, 159, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, and 168 and 240.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Rosina Rapp vs. Sophie Rechling et al. Allen C. C.; affirmed.

William M. Cockrum et al. vs. Albert West. Pike C. C.; affirmed.

Margaret Ramsey vs. John S. Ramsey. Posey C. C.; affirmed.

The Rushville Gas Company vs. City of Rushville. Rush C. C.; affirmed.

Commissioners of Wabash County vs. Ephraim Pierson. Huntington C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court for the Third District today were as follows:

Appeals to Supreme Court were allowed in Butz vs. Schwartz and Kilmore vs. Drainage Commissioners; Ward et al. vs. Ward, motion for appeal to the Supreme Court; Armstrong vs. Wiley, dismissed on short record, with 5 per cent damages. Nos. 71, 77, 80, and 81 were taken on call, and court adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

The Italian Opera Artists

Have their photographs taken by Gentile at the Rocher studio, corner Wabash avenue and Jackson street; 30,000 negatives of prominent artists and citizens, many of them taken by Rocher. Great bargains in photographs for Christmas.

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

The physician to the late Emperor of Germany, has written expressly for the *Youth's Companion* a most valuable article on "The Care of the Voice in Youth." A similar article on "The Care of the Eyes in Youth" has been prepared by the famous oculist, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

Notice to Suburban Passengers.

During the present opera season at the Auditorium suburban trains of the Chicago & Northwestern railway which are scheduled to leave Chicago at 11:30 p. m. will not leave until 30 minutes after the close of the opera.

PLEASED BY THE OUTLOOK.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS MOST FAVORABLE TO CHICAGO.

Thus Col. Davis and Mr. Edwin Walker Report to the World's Fair Committee on Their Return from Washington—What the Hon. John M. Thurston Learned of the Sentiment Through the Northwest on His Travels—Twentieth Installment of the Subscriptions.

Following is the twentieth installment of the list of actual subscriptions to the stock of the Chicago World's Exposition:

Total of nineteen installments previously reported	$2,170,790

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

J. W. Doane & Co	$1,000	Sherman Marr & Higgins	1000
Reid, Murdoch & Co.	1000	The J. K. Armsby Co	1000
Sprague, Warner & Co	1000	Strassheim & Jaeger	750
W. H. Colvin	500	Bell, Conrad & Co	500
H. C. & C. Durand	500	Cobb & Adams	500
W. M. Hoyt & Co	500	J. C. Grant Baking Powder Co	500
Franklin MacVeagh & Co	500	E. Schneider & Co	250
Henry Horner & Co	500	A. Booth Packing Co	250
W. A. Havemeyer	500	Corbin, Mar & Co	200
P. K. Howard	500	E. W. Gillett	200
J. H. Inderrieden & Bro	500	McNeil, Higgins & Co	200
S. R. Miller & Co	500	W. J. Quan & Co	200
Joy, Morton & Co	500	Thompson & Taylor Spice Co	200
Steele, Wedeles & Co	500	Felix & Marston	150
Sherman Bros. & Co	500	Atwood & Steele	100
N. Martin & Co	500	J. B. Durand & Co	100
Bromilow Fish Commission Co	250	P. C. Hanford	100
L. G. Yoe & Co	250	W. M. Hoyt	100
Hobson & Svanee	250	John H. Leslie & Co	100
Ben T. Hoskins & Bro	250	Merriam, Collins & Co	100
W. S. Knight & Co	250	W. F. McLaughlin & Co	100
Wilford L. Rosenteu	250	Price Baking Powder Co	100
B. M. Shurtleff & Co	250	Elisha A. Robinson	100
Vouwie Bros	250	D. B. Scully & Co	100

BARTENDERS' AND WAITERS' UNION.

Bartenders' and Waiters' Union	$ 50	H. Mehnert	$ 20

EMPLOYES OF THE TURNER BRASS WORKS.

Chas. McNellis	$	Walter Pattee	$ 10
Wm. Farrell	10	James Brady	10
Wm. McNellis	10	Wm. McNamara	10
August Dobrick	10	Jas. McNamara	10
W. R. Miller	10	Jerry Hoche	10
F. E. Brobert	10	James Hecht	10
Wm. Brady	10	Tom Conley	10
Oscar Shavon	10	Jacob Braun	10

EMPLOYES OF THEODORE A. KOCHS.

John Firchlock	$	Jos. Le Brun	$ 20
C. W. Fischer	50	Chas. Graefe	20
P. A. Selig	50	W. J. Bierbaum	20
H. Hand	50	Ernst Schroericke	20
W. Wallace	50	August Subberg	20
F. Kulkmann	50	H. Giebel	50
E. Zeits	50	Joseph Sommer	20
Geo. D. Chisholm	20	Richard Guenther	10
C. E. Shaw	20	C. Hohn	10
August Kochs	20	Fred Ardner	10
Louis Bender	20	M. Schmid	10
Wm. Heger	20	A. Haulik	50
Edwin Blushardt	10	Fred Hunter	20
H. S. Freeman	20	John Weis	20
Frank Rose	20	Louis Goetz	50
Henry Horchler	20	Wm. N. Selig	10
W. Seng	10	A. R. Selig	50
Carl Gehler	50	Henry Gericke	50
C. L. Kaeser	50	Frank Hetrich	50
Jos. Tessell	50	Adolph Herbig	50
P. S. Raarup	50	B. Lamberti	50
Ed. Rohn	50	John Jansen	50
W. C. Smith	50	J. Sternberg	50
Ignatz Schediwy	50	Wm. Reitzig	50
T. H. Schrader	50	A. Goeth	50
A. J. Hensler	50	H. Kuersten	50
Louis Dunethal	50	Chris. Vogel	50
W. O. Mann	50	Frank Scontag	50
Chas. Lafin	50	Emil Haare	50
Matt. Kerpen	50	Geo. Habacek	50
Albert Schalk	50	C. Boblitz	50
Jos. Balmert	50	P. Schulze	50
Julius Schalk	50	A. Schutz	50
Lorenz Madlener	50	Franz Manchen	50
Wenzel Scholtz	50	H. W. Haberle	50
Wm. Kallenberg	50		

BAKERY EMPLOYES.

D. A. Millard	$	Chas. Carlson	$ 10
David Condon	10	James McClory	10
Carl Strum	10	Thos. J. Riordan	10
E. M. McFee	10	Ed. W. Sutherland	10
Mark S. Tapley	10	W. H. Donlan	10
A. B. Seahanna	10	D. J. O'Brien	20
Ed. Gerhart	10	David F. Reid	20
A. B. Freeman	10	Otto Mollenhammer	10
Thomas Ford	10	C. Koym	10
C. O'Donnell	10	Charles Gatterman	10
A. H. Crossman	10	Henry Blasgen	10
G. Schmett	10	Edward C. Hale	100
J. J. Schleicher	10	Lee A. Agnew	100
C. N. Field	10	J. Malone	10
T. Dunphy	10	Joseph Steuer	100
W. N. Seymour	10	Charles Harris	20
James J. Smith	10	Walter Tipton	20
R. L. Vansoik	10	James Anderson	20
R. T. Brophy	10	John J. Jenkins	20
Edward Ellwood	10	Joseph Moulton	20
C. Thompson	10	Moses Trent	20
C. A. Duffey	10	William Harris	20
P. H. Fardy	10	James Harvey	20
Peter Cruise	10	William Allen	10
J. Patrick Kane	10	Thomas Hall	20
A. A. Ryan	10	S. Cummings	20
A. P. Grant	10	William Lewis	20
G. Hendrick	10	John Williams	20
E. S. Fleming	10	Alfred Harn	20
Patrick Fleming	10	James T. Green	10
Mrs. E. M. Fleming	10	J. L. Crelg	10
John Fleming	10	Sophie Thurban	10
John Sellers	10	Mary Kovice	10
John Bonton	10	Rosa Zengler	10
R. J. Breinner	10	A. Burman	10
A. Fleming	10	Stroding	10
Wolf Schoil	10	George W. Snyder	100
John Reincken	10	Charles H. Maylon	10
William Presho	10	Charles F. Hafba	10
Elmer Koller	10	Charles Traut	10
John Hahn	10	Charles Ucaink	10
P. Silburg	10	M. Hoffman	10
William Hahn	10	R. Covington	10
T. Manson	10	William C. Gunn	20
Edward Dillon	10	Edward B. Vieg	10
C. Nelson	10	Miss M. R. Smyth	20
Louis Zahler	10	H. Krechstein	100
G. W. Heintz	10	Miss F. E. Smyth	10
Isaac Magnussen	10	Miss E. E. Wood	10
Jerome Roas	10	Miss Mary Morrison	20
J. Nooner	10	John Keser	10
H. Walbrecht	10	Miss Sarah Wood	20
J. Louin	10	Miss Anna Folka	10
C. Pitson	10	Miss Amelia Klaut	10
J. Smith	10	Miss M. McQuaker	20
M. Kleser	10	Miss Mary A. Patton	10
—— McQuaker	10	Edward M. Lantz	10
—— Ciamt	10	Edward Ham	20
—— Rode	10	Miss Mary McGregor	10
—— Nickolander	10	Matthew Thomson	20
—— Cander	10	Miss Lizzie Hanke	20
—— Winkler	10	Miss Emma Sohn	10
—— Stine	10		

EMPLOYES OF WILLIAM BARAGWAN

Corn Exchange Bank,

Corner La Salle and Jackson-sts,

CHICAGO.

Capital.....$1,000,000

Surplus.....$500,000

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.....President
ERNEST A. HAMILL.....Vice-President
FRANK W. SMITH.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

B. P. HUTCHINSON, CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
CH'S. H. WACKER, SIDNEY A. KENT,
A. A. SPRAGUE, EDWIN G. FOREMAN,
BYRON L. SMITH, JOHN H. DWIGHT,
E. M. FREER, ERNEST A. HAMILL,
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

INDIVIDUAL, FIRM AND BANK ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Central Safety Deposit Vaults

CONDUCTED BY THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,

The Rookery Building,
La Salle and Adams-sts., Chicago.

SAFES FOR RENT AT $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.

Unequaled for strength of construction and convenience of arrangement. The largest and most thoroughly watched Vaults in the world.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d Vice-President.
JAMES T. GIBBS, Cashier.
ROBERT BOYD, Manager Safety Deposit Vaults.

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H. WRENN.

Walker & Wrenn,

225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

Bankers and Brokers.

Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission on New York Stock Exchange, and carried on margins.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits. Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.

Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.

Receives and discounts commercial paper.

Directors—J. W. Pearson, Silas Pratt, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

10% 10%

2½% QUARTERLY.

Payable February, May, August, and Nov. 1.

THIS COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK has paid its rich regular quarterly dividend, and passed $17,000.00 to surplus FROM ITS earnings. Business rapidly increasing. This is a rare opportunity for investment. CLOSE LINE TO PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS AND CLIENTS WHO HAVE DEALT WITH US FOR SIX YEARS.

Send for statement and full particulars mailed free.

MORTGAGE BANK & INVESTMENT CO.,
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS.

High Grade Bonds a Specialty.

Local Securities bought and sold.

Write for Lists.

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 70 State-st., Boston.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT,

88 Washington-st.

HURLBUT & HURLBUT,

11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at lowest rates.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN,

Bankers and Brokers, 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago, 74 Broadway and 9 New-st., New York.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Local Securities. Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

80 ACRES

For sale at Washington Heights. First-class railroad facilities. Everything subdivided around it. High and dry. Bargain at $1,000.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 & 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE, ACRES.

Choice Acre Tracts South and West.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

CORNER DEARBORN & WASHINGTON-STS.

TO LEASE

For 99 years, without revaluation, the excellent lot, 140x90, southwest corner Chicago-av. and Rush-st. This property can be immediately improved to advantage with a business block, a first-class apartment, or a hotel, and is worthy of the careful consideration of investors. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Co. will be held at the office of the company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of electing the directors of said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such business as may be legally brought before said meeting.

J. W. T. GRAY,
Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Company will be held at the office of said company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $100,000 to $200,000. By order of the Board of Directors at a meeting held at Midland Hotel, Kansas City, on October 29, 1889.

J. W. T. GRAY,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the stockholders of The Commercial National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at its banking office on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN R. MEYER,
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1889. Cashier.

$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000

TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

Call and see us about new loans or renewals.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD.

264 Feet,

West Front, opposite Thirty-eighth-st. Choicest piece on the Boulevard.

This property extends back 264 feet to Vernon-av. Price $300 Per Foot. Nothing less considered. Will sell whole or part.

MOREY & FESSENDEN,
SUCCESSORS TO
H. C. MOREY & CO.,
83 Washington Street.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,

115 Broadway, NEW YORK. | 100 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill.

BANKING

In all branches; receive accounts, issue interest certificates, etc.

BONDS

Issued by STATES, COUNTIES, CITIES, WATER-WORKS COS., etc. BOUGHT and SOLD. Call or send for LISTS.

Also deal in GOVERNMENT LAND WARRANTS and SCRIP.

FOR SALE.

Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk, 50 feet, with or without buildings. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

WANTED

To borrow $10,000 for 5 years. Money secured and 8% guaranteed. Address Y 52, Tribune office.

Fine Office Furniture and FOLDING BEDS.
A.H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.
New York	$156,916,233	$215,171,178
Boston	16,011,530	19,776,791
Chicago	11,529,000	13,953,000
Philadelphia	11,232,938	18,185,638
St. Louis	3,686,802	5,538,594
Baltimore	2,982,442	3,098,421
New Orleans	3,001,000	.....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 25c discount; Boston par to 5c dis-count: St. Louis, par.

There was no doubt whatever about the condition of Chicago banks yesterday. All were closely loaned up and were giving a cold shoulder to outsiders. Banks in the Board of Trade district had out all they could spare, the needs of their customers having been large during the last ten days. The mercantile and manufacturing continued as active as ever. Rates were firm at 6@8 per cent. New York exchange sold at 25c discount during the forenoon, but then firmed up to par. Sterling was ¼c higher than Monday, notwithstanding the fact that money in Wall street rose to 15 per cent.

Securities were active despite the snugness of the money market. Cougar dealers reported a good inquiry from conservative investors. The investment purchases are undoubtedly much larger this month than they were last. At the exchange there was considerable inquiry for gas bonds and street railway securities, and prices were fairly strong. Consumers' 5s sold up to 87¾. There was a counter sale of $30,000 North Chicago City Railway 4½s at 98¾. Sales at the Stock Exchange:

$ 5,000	City Railway 4½s	101¼
$10,000	Auditorium 5s	101⅜
$17,000	Gaslight 5s	90¼@ 90⅜
$30,000	Gaslight 5s, S. S	90⅜@ 90⅝
$ 3,000	Consumers' Gas 5s	86¾@ 86⅞
$30,000	Consumers' Gas	87 @ 87⅛
$10,000	N. Chicago City Ry. 4½s	98½
100	shares Calumet L. & S	34
460	shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	35⅜@ 35¾
200	shares Cal. & Chi. C. & D., b. 30	35½@ 35¾
380	shares W. Chi. St. R. R	96⅛@ 96⅜
100	shares W. Chi. St. R. R., b. 30	96¼
25	shares Western Stone	102
100	shares N. Chi. St. R. R	122½

The following prices were bid for securities at the Stock Exchange except where a ? indicates a price asked without a bid:

†American Ex. Nat.	130	†Chi. Are Light & P. Co	80
American Trust & S.	125	†Chi. Panopticon Co.	30
Atlas National	100	†Dunc'd M'f'g Co. of Ill.	100
Chicago National	240	Illinois Steel Co.	97
Continental Nat.	123½	N. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	123
Corn Ex. Bank	225	†Nat. Exp. Co. Terminal	100
†Hide & L'a'r Nat Bk.	155	†Nat. Linseed Oil Tr.	45
Ill. Tr. and S. Bk.	260	†P. & Pro. Drs. Ins. Co.	104
International Bank	100	†Ill'e Guar. & T. Co.	115
†Int. National Bk.	300	†Trad. Insurance Co.	165
†Nat. Bank of Illinois	200	W. Chi. S. R. R.	95¾
Union Trust Co.	300	Western Stone Co.	100
†Allen Pap. C. W. Co.	150	Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 4½s	101½
Calumet Iron & S. Co.	34	†Board of T. 10-40 5s	100
Cal. & C. Canal & D. Co.	35¾	†Chi. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	101
Cal. & C. C. & D. Co. pfd.	100	Chi. Ry. Co. 2d 5s	101¼
Calumet Car Co.	70	Chi. L. & P. Co. 5s	104
Chamber of Com'erce	120	Con. Gas Imp. 5s	103
Cent. Music Hall	315	†Nat. Sub. Co. 6s	102
Cent. Union Tel.	99	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 5s	112
†Chicago City Ry.	256	N. C. C. Ry. 4½s	102?
Chicago Edison Co.	100	W. D. R. con. 5-20 5s	101¾
Chi. Opera House Co.	125	W. Div. R. Consp. 4s	93
†Chi. Passenger Ry.	98	W. C. S. Ry. 1st m. 5s	99¼
†Chi. Telephone Co.	110	West. Stone Co. 5s	98

Wall street matters aroused but little interest. The friends of Atchison were comforted by the report that the October net earnings were over $1,200,000, or full $300,000 above all fixed charges, interest on the new incomes included. It came from an alleged good authority that Gould had sold 50,000 shares Western Union to Mackay, and the inference was that more friendly relations were probable between the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph and Cable company. It was announced that the Western Union directors had decided to declare a 2 per cent dividend today and that the annual rate hereafter was to be 6 per cent. There was a report that Missouri Pacific would pay a quarterly 1 per cent dividend soon, its earnings showing a large increase. It was also reported that the company was about to file another mortgage and that the new bonds might have more to do with the dividend than the earnings. The Sugar Trust officials were called on by anxious stockholders for information, but they declined to give any figures, claiming that, although the trust's affairs were in fine shape, it would not be wise to let its competitors and enemies know exactly how full they were.

A Chicago bank President says that in three weeks money will be as easy as an old shoe. All right, if this be true; but it is a safe guess that the average bank President is making time loans at this moment for anything under 6 per cent, and only first-class collateral at that. Now, 6 per cent on time, with select collateral, is not money easy as an old shoe by any means, considered with respect to the present prices of stocks and bonds. In fact, it represents an uneasy fit; and it is also to be remembered that three weeks will bring us so close to the close of the year that the banks will be drawing in their loans preparatory to the January disbursements, which disbursements do not usually get back again into the ordinary channels until some ten or twelve days after Jan. 1.—*New York Times.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special.]—The stock market was a little more active and also stronger this forenoon than at any time yesterday, though the activity was chiefly in stocks which are known to be manipulated. W. U. furnished 16,000 shares, and New England 14,000 or 15 per cent out of the total sales of 111,000 shares of all listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange up to 12 o'clock and both were from ¾ to ⅝ higher throughout the forenoon than they closed yesterday. Lackawanna, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific together furnished 14,000 shares more, and were ¼ to ½ higher as one time or another in the forenoon; Missouri Pacific, Reading and Chicago Gas together furnished 25,500 shares more and were either unchanged or ¼ to ⅝ lower at 12 o'clock than they closed yesterday, so that nearly two-thirds of all the trading in the listed stocks in the forenoon is accounted for by the above, with only the insignificant changes noted. Sugar Trust, however, was a special feature, and declined 4¾ to 63¾ before 12 o'clock, the report that the Claus Spreckels' refinery had started operations being used as a pretext for selling it down. On the whole it was merely a traders' market, in which the moving power was only the temporary speculation for small profits, and save a few signs of any movement of either buying or selling of investment stocks.

At 2 o'clock it was announced that the Executive Committee of the Western Union had recommended that an extra dividend of ½ per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ be declared, thus making 2 per cent for the quarter and at the rate of 8% per annum. As it was pretty well understood that the net earnings show at the rate of about 6 per cent or over for the year, this increase was no more than was generally thought, upon its announcement, the stock immediately advanced ⅝ to 88, by 1:15 o'clock. After 1 o'clock the market was more active and higher, and for a little while almost buoyant for a good many of the specialties, notably Lackawanna, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and several others. Ohio Southern was a new and special feature in the afternoon, and advanced 4¾ to 18¾, on sales of over 4,000 shares, which was more than the whole trading in it in the last six months. Just before the close money loaned as high as 15 per cent, after loaning freely at 6 all day. This gave the stock market a set-back of ¼@⅜, at which it closed. The last prices, however, were ⅛ to 1 per cent higher for the majority of stocks than last night. Money loaned at 5% at the close.

Money on call tight, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent, last loan 15, closed at 5 bid; prime merchantile paper, 6@7%. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 483¾ for sixty day bills and 484 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 238,571 shares, including Atchison, 13,825; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,045; Lake Shore, 6,820; Louisville & Nashville, 4,065; Missouri Pacific, 14,715; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,450; Reading, 26,400; St. Paul, 14,000; Union Pacific, 5,225; Western Union, 24,600.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Dec. 10	Closing. D'c. 9.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,920	33¾	31¾	31¾	32¼
Atlantic & Pac.	200	5	5	5	.....
Atchison	16,525	65	59¾	54¾	.....
C., B. & Q.	1,100	106¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Canada Southern	600	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Canadian Pacific	300	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Ches. & Ohio	2,181	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do 1st pfd	700	69¾	69¾	66	66
Do 2d pfd	1,707	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Col. Coal & I.	6,300	39	39	39¾	40¼
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
C. & E. Ills.	300	95	95	95¼	.....
Do pfd	500	88¾	87¾	87¾	89¼
Chicago Gas Trust.	15,525	44	42¾	42¾	43¾
C., Cin. G. & St. L.	705	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
Do pfd	2,450	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¾
D., L. & W.	1,100	140¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
D., L. & Fr. W.	1,500	87	86	86¼	88¼
Erie	1,800	28	27¾	28	27¾
Do pfd	200	67	66¾	66¾	67
Do seconds	7,000	102	101¾	101	101¾
Hocking Valley	700	20	20	20	20¼
Illinois Central	95	118¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Jersey Central	600	125¾	124¾	125¾	127¾
K. & T.	1,020	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
Lake Shore	6,472	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
Louisville & N.	4,850	87	85¾	85¾	86
Lead	10,750	20¾	19¾	20¾	20
Mo. Pacific	14,110	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
M. L. & W.	100	91	91	90	90
Do pfd	60	116	116	116	115¾
Mich. Cent.	120	97¼	97	97¼	97¼
Minn. & St. L.	300	6	6	6	6¼
Do pfd	800	12	11¾	12	11¾
Manhattan	100	104	104	104	.....
Mobile & Ohio	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Northwestern	2,160	111¾	111¼	111¾	111¼
Do pfd	100	140¾	140¾	140¾	.....
New England	20,400	46¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
Nor. Pacific	600	32¾	32¾	33¼	32
Do pfd	5,442	76	75¾	76	76¼
N. Y. Central	340	107	107	107	106¾
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pfd	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ore. Improvement	170	46¾	45	45	47
Ore. Trans	1,000	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ont. & W.	5,480	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Omaha Com.	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
Pacific Mail	5,875	36¾	35¾	35¾	34¾
Reading	26,850	40¾	40	40¾	40¾
Rich. Terminal	3,512	23¾	21¾	22	22
Do 1st pfd	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	81¾
Rock Island	3,400	109¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Rome & W	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	105
So. Pacific	90	35¾	34	34	35¼
St. Paul	14,700	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
Do pfd	400	115¾	113¾	113¾	.....
St. P., M. & M.	2,000	111	110¾	111	110¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	400	40	39¾	40	39¾
Do 1st pfd	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	92
St. L., Ark. & T.	1,100	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
Sugar Trust	36,055	67¾	62	62¾	68¼
Texas Pacific	215	20	20	20	19¾
Tenn. Coal	2,500	78¾	77¾	78	77¾
Union Pacific	5,555	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾
Wis. Central	1,050	26¾	25	25	26¾
W. & L. E. pfd	700	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
Wabash	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	1,900	31¼	30¾	31¼	31
Western Union	23,900	86	84¼	85¾	85
Whisky	600	40¾	40¾	40¾	40

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151	Farco	138
American	140	United States	84½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126	U. S. 4½s reg	104¾
U. S. 4s coup	126½	U. S. 4½s coup	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

M. A. M.	TO	12 M.			
15000	Va 6s dfd trst	8¾	4000	NYCEx 5s	103¼
5000	A & C—A L ine	108	19000	N Y C & St L 4s	94¾
1000	Screek Ist	97	14000	W Shore 1st reg 4s	107
1000	C S 2d	97	2000	NPa 1st cp	116
5000	C & O cons	101	36000	NPa 3d cp	108¼
1000	B & O—Ne Ex 4s	91¾	10000	NPa 3d reg	104½
18000	C & E I gn 5s	100¾	2000	NW s f 5s cp	115¾
9000	CStL & Pist	97¾	5000	O I & W Ist	82
1000	D H & W 7s	113¾	5000	O & S W Ist	75
1000	D & H cp 7s	113¾	5000	O & S L Ist	75
5000	D & R 1st	101	1000	O S L 1st	103
1000	D & M 1st	116	5000	P & R 1st pfd	79¾
10000	E T con gold 5s	103¾	11000	P & W 1st	82¾
11000	F W & D 1st	100¾	5000	St L & S F m 5s	102¾
2000	Ky Cist	80	30000	St L A & T 1st ex cp	87¾
25000	L & N—E H & N 1st	103¾	4000	St L A & T 1st reg	87¾
6000	L & N—N F & S 1st	103	18000	St L & I M 5s	85@85¾
1000	L & N—P & A 1st	108	4000	St P M & M 1st—Mon	110
1000	L & N tr bd 6s	105¾		Ex 4s	93¾
17000	L S 1st	101@101¾	20000	T Pac 2d inc	37@37¾
10000	M L S & W 1st Ash D	112¾	1000	T S L & K Dist	40
10000	M K & T 1st—Mo D	118¾@118¾	5000	T Pac 1st—Mo P	107
		118¾@118¾	14000	W Ab R 1st	101
9000	M & S Pi—So M D	117¾	1000	Wab R R 2d	82
21000	M & T 1st 6s	65	1000	W Ab R 3d	107
12000	M K & T gn 6s	72¾	6000	W N Y & P 2d	29¾
53000	M K & T m 1st 6s	69@69¾	4000	W Pa bonds	113
4000	Mo Pa 3d	99¾	15	Cent Inc	56

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000	A & D 4s	119¾	1000	M & O gn m	57¾
2000	C & O 2d	97	12000	NYL E & W 1st	101@102
28000	C & O cn 5s	106¾			101@102
5000	C & O 6s—1911	116	2000	N Pa 1st	116¾@116¾
1000	C & O—Newport 4s	90	1000	N W 2d reg	107
5000	C G L & C Co 1st	92¾	1000	N W 25 yr deb	89¾
9000	C H & P Sconsin	106¾	2000	O I & W 1st	82@82¾
10000	Chi. & N O—M Div 1s	117	1000	O M con	117
16000	C St P M & O con	120¾	1000	Ohio So 1st	108
7000	D & R G 4s	78¾	30000	O So inc	37@40
1000	E T con gold 5s	103¾	1000	P & Mo 1st 4s	98¾
1000	Erie 1st m g	119¾	2000	P & R gm 4s	89¾
10000	F W & D 1st	100¾@100¾	2000	R & D 5s	87
5000	G & S M 1st 6s	105¾	1000	St L & M 1st	117¾
57000	G C & S F gds	75¾	6000	St L V & T H 1st	117¾
2000	H & St Joe cn	114¾	5000	S P M & M1st con 6s	111¾
1000	H & St Joe 1st con	114¾	3000	W Ab R 1st	89
2000	L & N—N O & M 2d	107¾	10000	Tex P 2d inc	37
2000	L & N—P & A 1st	107¾	22000	Wab R R 1st	81@81¾
4000	L E & W con	83@83¾	9000	W Ab R 2d	82@82¾
15000	Met El 1st	115¾	4000	W s gtd 4s	106¾
3000	M & T 1st 1993 con	105	4000	W s gtd 4s reg	106¾
5000	M L S & W 1st M D	118¾	2000	Wis Cent Co	58@58¾
58000	M K & T gn 6s	72¾@72¾			58@58¾
1000	M K & T m 5s	69			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000	Va 6s dfd tr	9	10000	Met El 1st	115¾
4000	Am D & I 5s	110	57000	M K & T gn 6s	69@69¾
22000	A & P 1st 4s	74@74¾	104000	M K & T gn 6s	72¾@72¾
2000	C S 1st gtd	99	2000	M K & T con 5s	72
5000	do 2d	97	2000	N Mo 1st	116¾
2000	C N O & T m 6s	118¾	2000	N W s f 6s cp	115¾
7000	C & O cons	100¾	10000	O I & W 1st	82¾@83¾
12000	C & O 1st—Series A	119¾	6000	O I & W 2d	54¾
1000	C G W 2d	70	1000	O & S W 1st	75
8000	C H & P Sconsin	106¾@107	6000	Penn Co 3½ gr	110
3000	C H V & T 1st	72¾	1000	P & R 3d ptd	47¾
11000	D & R G W 1st	72¾	2000	P & R m rct	89
13000	D & R G 4s	78¾	3000	St L & S F 2d—Class A	112¾
3000	E T cnsd 5s	103	3000	St P M & M 1st	117
3000	F W & D 1st	100¾	9000	St P M & M 1st—Mon Ex 4s	93¾
5000	G C & S F gds	75¾	8000	T Pac 2d inc	37
2000	G C & S F 1st	106¾	33000	T S L & K Dist	40@40¾
5000	L N A & C cn	100	5000	W S gtd 4s	106¾
10000	L N & L & T 1st	104¾	15000	Wis Cen Co	59
2000	M & C has 6s	99¾			

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	9,000	34	35	33¾	34¾
C., B. & Q	845	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Union Pacific	720	58	58¾	57¾	58¾
Sugar Trust	13,000	67¼	67¼	61¾	62¼
Bell Tel	41	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾
Mex. Cent	2,880	16	16¼	15¾	16¼
Ill. Steel Co	100	98	99	98	98
Western Stone Co	100	25	25	24¾	24¾
Tomson-Houst'n	100	59	60	60	61
Wis. Cent	225	33	33¾	33	33¾
Do 1st	62	63	63	62¾	62¾

Bond sales and quotations:

2000	Atch 1st 7s	112	4000 Rutland 6s 112@112¾
4000	do coll 5s	93¾	7000 Chi Sa Inc 102@103
1000	do coll 5s	93¾	1000 Bell Tel 7s 112
5500	C B & N 5s	110	14000 Det L & N 7s 100
1000	Or Imp 6s	107¾	15000 Wis C Inc 57¾@58¾
2000	N Y C & St L 4s	94¾	2000 Bost Sus 5s 103
16333	Atch new in	54@54¼	1000 O R & N 5s 103
13000	Atch new 4s	83¾@83¾	262000 C K W 4s 74¼
7000	M & T 1st 6s	69¾@69¾	5000 St P deb 6s 99
7000	do 2d inc	28@28¼	5000 St J & G T 6s 103
26000	do 1st in	34¾@35	

Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent. call loans are 6@6½ per cent, and time paper is 6@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 55¾@55¾; Reading, 39¾@40; Lehigh Valley 53¾@53¾; Reading general 4s, 89¾@89¾; Reading 1st preferred, 79¾ bid; Reading 2d preferred, 47¾ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97⅝ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 30½; Canadian Pacific, 79⅝; Erie, 28¾; do seconds, 104⅝; Illinois Central, 121; Mexican ordinary, 4½; St. Paul common, 70⅝; New York Central, 111; Reading, 39¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Three per cent rentes 88f 12½c for the account.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an decrease in specie of 1,180,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Mining shares: Alice, $1.05; Best & Belcher, $2.50; Caledonia, B. H., $1.40; Crown Point, $1.05; Consolidated California & Virginia, $5.37½; Deadwood Terminal, $1.40; El Cristo, $1.00; Hale & Iron Silver, $2.00; Hexiquina, $1.45; North Belle Isle, $1.00; Ontario, $34.50; Plymouth, $2.05; Savage, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 90c; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $17.25; Huron, $243.75; Osceola, $17.50; Pewabic (new), $7.00; Tamarack, $146.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.02½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow, but grain averaged firmer, with a little more outside business, but less of the strictly local sort. The wet weather acted like a damp blanket on the majority of the scalping fraternity, as most of them did not know what to make out of it in a commercial sense.

The statement that by the end of next week the private elevators of this city will contain nearly 5,000,000 bu wheat is laughed at by men who say the total capacity of the eight houses in that class is only about 4,000,000 and nearly half of the room is already occupied by oats. They say the 5,000,000 named is more likely to be the sum of what is in store in both public and private warehouses, and that the quantity probably is near its maximum.

The outgo from Atlantic ports exceeded 200,000 bu in wheat and flour.

The continued damp weather is bad for the grading of new corn, and the fact brings out the existence of a large shortage on the market for this month. Much of it is said to be on the part of receivers, who simply sold what they expected to bring in, but now find the elements against them. It is said that artificial dryers will be set to work at various points in the West for the purpose of bringing the corn into condition soon enough to permit its delivery on contracts that expire with the close of the current year.

New York reports 36,000 bu wheat and 72,000 bu corn taken for export. A lot of 48,000 bu No. 3 red winter was reported to have been worked here by Geddes for export by all rail to the seaboard, and it was said that another order for 40,000 bu was in hand with the probability of its going through.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 72,000 bu, of which 32,000 bu are credited to Atlantic ports of the United States.

A dispatch from St. Louis says the millers there are filled up with wheat, and that farmers thereabouts have not yet parted with more than half their wheat of the last crop. Commenting on this a member of the board says it is not a bearish statement, though probably an exaggeration. Half the year on the winter wheat crop has not yet passed, the farmers do not sell off all that they raise, even in the case of those who buy their flour from the store, and in the Northwest two-thirds of the surplus has been sold in the first quarter